THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900. NUMBER 46.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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HEAR THE BELLS.

O singers of cities and dreamers of dells,
Hear the bells! Hear the bells!
They are ringing no requiems, chanting no knells
On the starred heights of Hope where the melody swells
Over earth's sighing, prayers, tears and farewells,
Hear the bells! Hear the bells!

O singers supreme! in the thrill of the dream
Hear the bells! Hear the bells!
On the heights shine the lights with unwavering beam:
The song's in the sighing, the deed's in the dream:
Love reads you his litanies: Singers supreme,
Hear the bells! Hear the bells!
—Frank L. Stanton.

THE STORY OF A LANCE HEAD.

Romance of a Spaniard Who Dwelt Among the Blackfeet.

It was a cloudless day in August, many years ago. The sun beat down unmercifully upon a hot, dry plain, where the Blackfeet were encamped. It was so hot that even the keenest hunters had not the energy to mount their runners and ride forth to the chase.

Under one of the raised lodge skins an Indian trader reclined upon a couch of robes, lazily smoking. The people of the lodge were out gossiping, all but an old, old man, who, like the trader, was thoughtfully smoking. He had been blind for many a year; his thin hair was white. Not the white of the aged Anglo-Saxons, but a yellowish, tawny white. His skin was streaked and furrowed and wrinkled with age; his form bent and withered; he was the oldest of his tribe, and had seen nearly a hundred winters come and go on these northern plains. His thin, low voice broke in upon the trader's reverie.

"White man," he said, "are you still here?"

"Yes," the trader replied. "Yes, I am here; what can I do for Hollow Horn?"

"Hand me my medicine sack; the large one which is hanging up. I will show you something, and then tell you a story. This day reminds me of a journey I once took to the south, where every day was like this, only hotter."

The trader arose and handed him the painted and fringed cylinder of rawhide. Hollow Horn deftly opened it and began to draw forth various packages and parcels, until he found the one he was seeking, which he tossed across the lodge.

"Look at that," he said.

The trader unwrapped its covering of buckskin and found that it was a long, slender lance head of gray steel; stamped on the socket were the words: "Antonio Perez, Sevilla, 172."

"Why," he exclaimed, "it's a Spanish lance head and very old. Where did you get it?"

"I will tell you," the Indian replied. "It is a long story and a very strange one; but strange things happen. Perhaps we should not say that anything is strange, for is it not all ordered by the gods?"

Then he told the story of the Spaniard who long dwelt with the tribe and of his vengeance on the brother who drove him from civilization out among the Indians; a story such as is seldom met with out side of books of romance, but one which might even now be corroborated by records or traditions in some old Spanish settlement in the southwest.

"Long ago," he said, "when I was a youth, we were hunting one summer along the Yellowstone. One evening, when the sun had nearly set, the people saw something coming toward the camp, and at first they could not make out what it was, but after a little they saw it was a man, limping along very slowly by the aid of a staff. Some of the young men were for rushing out and killing him; but my father, the chief, forbade them.

"'Let him come,' he said; 'he can do us no harm. We will find out who he is and maybe learn news.'

"So everyone stood and waited, and the man came on, very slowly and painfully, nearer and nearer. He came to where we all stood watching, and the people drew back this way and that, leaving my father to face him. Indeed all were afraid, and many of the women and children ran away, for never had such a man been seen before. He was naked except for a long, ragged shirt he wore; his long, thick black hair, his beard and mustache, were matted like a bull's full of grass and burrs. His eyes were wild and rolled like those of a wounded wolf when it is brought to bay. He was thin; so thin and lean that the bones seemed ready to burst through the skin; his feet were sore and bleeding; a wound in the thigh dripped blood down his leg. He did not appear to see us, but kept limping on, shaking his head, looking wildly this way and that, and muttering to himself.

"'Whence are you going?' asked my father, stepping up and placing a hand on his shoulder. The stranger gave a shriek, and fell senseless to the ground.

"It was many days before he recovered, and it was nearly a year before he learned our speech. He said he came from the far south, where the weather was always warm, where all kinds of berries and things grew the year round, where snow never was seen, except on the tops of the highest mountains. His people were white men, but of another race than the trappers we had seen. His father had died, leaving him and his brother large square lodges made of stone, and great riches of various kinds. This brother had always been very mean and cruel, and as soon as the father died he began to plan to get all that the old man left. One night the great chief of that country came to the lodge of the brothers for a feast, and on his way home some men sprang out of the bushes by the trail and would have killed him but for the warriors who were with him. Then the bad brother went to the great chief and said: 'I know who did this wrong; it was my brother and six of his friends and relations.'

"The chief's warriors seized them all, threw them into a strong stone lodge and told them to pray, for when the sun rose the next morning they would be shot. But there were those who knew the bad brother had lied and pitied them; in the middle of the night these good friends let the prisoners out, gave them fast horses, weapons, food and robes and sent them away.

"Day after day, moon after moon, they rode over to the north. One night they camped by a deep, swift stream. Some of the prairie people must have seen and followed them, for as they sat about the fire feasting some meat the air was suddenly filled with arrows, and all of the stranger's companions fell over with scarcely a cry or a struggle. He, too, was hit, deep in the thigh, but pulled the arrow out, and with one jump went over the high bank into the rushing stream. He floated and swam a long way with the current and then, crawling out on the shore, started to cross the valley out to the rolling plain. When he left this stream the next morning he traveled two days without finding water or anything to eat, and then he must have gone crazy, for the next thing he knew he was in our lodge.

"Well, when he had told his story, my father asked him what he intended to do; if he would return to his country, or remain with us. He said that he could never go back, much as he wished to, for the great chief would kill him; so he would stay with us as long as he lived. That pleased my father; he gave him my sister for a wife, a lodge, rich clothing, good weapons and many horses. We named him Spai-yu, which is the word for his tribe of white men.

"So the years went on, and I grew up to be a tall, strong young man. One day we were riding together ahead of the great camp, which was moving from the Belt mountains to the big falls on the Missouri, when he said to me:

"'Brother, something is continually pulling at my heart to return to my country. Not to stay, but just to punish that bad brother of mine. I have tried hard to resist this, for the sake of my wife, but I can do so no longer. I must go. Will you take the trail with me?'

"Of course I would, and 400 warriors came with us. We traveled very slowly, as we had a long way to go, and wished to keep our horses always strong and fat. Sometimes we camped two or three days at a time, where game was plentiful and the grass good, hunting while our animals rested. After following up the Mountain Sheep river, we kept on south along the foot of the great range, and after some days crossed over on a trail used by the tribes of that country, and again traveled to the south. There the country was not so open, and many little ranges of mountains barred our path. After many days we came again to great open plains where the buffalo were plentiful, but the country was dry, and we often suffered for water. One day we saw in the distance what looked like a great flat rock, upon which people were moving about, and Spai-yu told us it was made of mud by the people who lived in it. As we rode nearer, those of the strange builders who were not around on the plain climbed up sticks to the top of the walls, and then pulled up the sticks. Often, too, we passed great herds of beautiful, large, strong horses, and we hated to leave them; but Spai-yu had promised all we could drive away of those belonging to him and his brother, and we did in all things as he wished us to. At last, one evening, we came to a low ridge covered with trees, and he told us to camp, for on the other side of it, in a broad, open valley, was his home. By many a camp fire on the way we had planned just what should be done, and now, as we lay in the brush, without fire or shelter, we talked it all over for the last time.

"With the first light of morning we saddled up and rode to the top of the ridge, where, looking out through the trees, we saw the great stone lodge, surrounded by a beautiful grove. On all sides of it were wide fields, where many things were planted. A little further up the valley were many low, wooden lodges, where lived the people who worked these fields; they were Indians, and no great fighters, we had been told. Still further away we could see the hillsides covered with horses, and our hearts were glad. Presently the people came out of their lodges and went to work.

"'Now, my friends,' said Spai-yu, 'we will charge; remember what I have so often told you: No women are to be killed; you will know my brother by his light red hair, and must not touch him; leave him to me.'

"The next instant we were off; quietly at first, but as the nearer workers saw us and ran for their lodges, we gave the war cry and rode like the wind. Many of the people gained the lodges before we did, and from doors and windows fired guns at us. A few fell; the rest of us pushed on, jumped from our horses and rushed in; the larger part of our band had gone to the upper lodges, and I was with Spai-yu and the rest before the stone lodge. A lot of men were in front of the great doors, and at their head I saw the red-haired one; they all had guns and pistols and were shooting at us. It was but for a second, though, and then the most of them lay dead where they had stood, and we rushed inside after the few who fled. The red-haired one ran into a great room at the left, Spai-yu and I at his heels. He ran to a couch, grasped a sword, and turned on us, making a lunge at my friend. Spai-yu said something and struck the sword with his war club so that it flew away to a distant corner, and at the same time the bad man recognized his brother, fell on his knees and I knew that he was praying for his life. I looked at Spai-yu; he was smiling like a little child, which was his way when very angry. All the rest of the men in the lodge had now been killed by our companions, who came crowding around us. I had killed two myself; from one of whom I took this lance—it had a good staff then—and from the other I got a fine gun.

"The brother on his knees continued to talk in a frightened and piteous tone, and finally Spai-yu turned to me and said:

"'Brother, just look at him; see what a coward he is; what shall I do with him?'

"'Kill him, of course,' we all shouted.

"Spai-yu put his hand to his chin and stood a long time silent, while still the brother begged.

"'No,' he said at last, 'I will not kill him; if I did my vengeance would be all over, and I would have no great pleasure in it. I wish it to last a long, long time. I want to see him suffer. Tie him strongly; we will take him back with us.'

"When we had done so our leader bade us take everything we could find that we cared for, and others he sent up the valley to drive in the great herds of horses. We got great plunder from the stone lodge and from the dwellings of the workers. There were many fine things, so that all had a share; guns, powder and ball, rich cloths and clothing, cups, and many strange articles. Only a few of the Indians were killed, for Spai-yu had ordered us to spare them if they yielded; but all of the bad brother's friends lay dead and scalped. There were also many beautiful women there, clothed in thin, white dresses. Spai-yu talked very loudly to them as they stood frightened and crying in a corner, and presently, when the horses came thundering down the valley, trampling the fields of growing things flat to the ground, he ordered them out, bade us put the wicked one on a horse, and then set fire to the great lodge; the walls could not burn, but everything inside made a fine big blaze. Then we all caught fresh horses and started back on the long journey homeward, driving the great herds before us, many of them packed with rich plunder. And when we came to a place where a friend of the bad brother lived, we attacked it and got still more plunder and more horses. After a little we had more animals than we could drive and had to let some go. So we traveled on, on, to the north over the trail we had came, never stopping even to bother the people of the mud lodges, for we had everything we wanted and were hurrying to get home.

"Every night about the camp fire Spai-yu had his brother sit before him, and he talked bad words to him, laughing pleasantly all the time. And the bad one said nothing in reply. He got very thin and would eat but little, and we saw by his face that he suffered in his heart.

"At last we came to the Yellowstone. It was now winter, and we had passed there on our way south early in the spring. The river was frozen over, and we were crossing on the ice, having made a dirt trail over it from bank to bank. Nearly all had crossed, when all at once the ice gave way, and men and horses were plunged into the cold water, among them the bad brother, who was tied to his animal. We rushed to the place, but ere we reached it the swift current drew them under, and we never saw them again. Our people, though, easily swam to the edge of the hole and were pulled out.

"'It is better so,' said Spai-yu. 'After all, I could not forget that the same mother bore us both, and I could not have killed him. Indeed, I had concluded to let him go when spring comes, giving him a chance to make his way back to the southern land.'

"In a few more days we came to the camp of our people on the Missouri, and there was great rejoicing over our return. What became of Spai-yu? He lived with us many a year, and then came the traders building forts along the river; his wife died about that time, and he went to live with them. One day the Sioux attacked a fort where he was stopping and he was killed in the fight."—New York Sun.

FASCINATING PLACE TO MARKET.

An Infinite Variety of Everything—Peas Sold by the Saucerful.

Probably there is no better market in the whole world than New Orleans affords. In the historic old French market the products of every clime meet on common ground. Here is the fine refrigerated beef from Chicago and Kansas City, kept until it is just the right mellowness, here are the marvellous products in infinite variety of southern waters—pompano, sheepshead, deep sea trout, redsnappers, flounders, crabs, shrimp and crawfish for the bisque beloved of Creoles, and a thousand nameless varieties of fish and shellfish; here in season may be bought deer and bear and duck and wild turkey and snipe and quail and all the varieties of birds and game we know in the north, with papabotes and grasses and delicate little reed birds to make an epicure's mouth water merely to look upon them; in the vegetable department the stalls heaped with every vegetable you have ever known, and many whose names and usages are unfamiliar to you—queer things from Central American ports, with queer flavors that you first endure, then adore. Here, squatting on the outskirts, by the side of their baskets, are the last remnants of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, dull, flat-faced women, with file and bay and sassafras leaves to sell.

But nothing else is so odd to you as the fact that in the French market you have had to adjust yourself to an entirely new system of measurements. You cannot buy your peas or potatoes by the peck or bushel, as you have been used to all your life. "How much?" you ask the market woman in her stall, and she replies so much a saucer. There they are, piled up in a neat little pyramid in a saucer, the delicate green peas, or the pink new potatoes, and you haven't the very slightest idea how many saucerfuls it will take to make a meal for your family.—Boston Transcript.

Cape Cod's Canal.

The proposed Cape Cod canal has recently come into notice, and figures have been presented before the harbor and land commissioners by the engineers of the company. The canal would be without locks. The maximum velocity of the current through the canal would be four miles an hour and possibly five in storms. The entrance width at Barnstable was fixed at 1000 feet.—Chicago News.

Berlin has 14 persons whose annual income exceeds $250,000.

IT WILL SURELY OVERWHELM HIM.

PORTO RICAN QUESTION

VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF FACT AND REASON.

Better Off Than When Under Spanish Rule, the Islanders Will Not Suffer From the Temporary Imposition of Low Rates of Duty.

The Journal has seen no reason for emitting shrill cries of anguish over this matter. We have not expected that the world would fold together as a scroll if the Porto Ricans did not have free trade with the United States. We cannot go so far as to say, with yet another contemporary, that a low tariff against Porto Rico means that "we might as well turn our soldiers loose in the island to butcher the inhabitants." Even a high tariff would perhaps be more humane than that. What the Journal believes is that Porto Rico is part of the United States, and that a tariff should no more be imposed against imports from there than on Michigan butter sold in New York City. But we are prepared to wait without showing signs of hysteria till the Supreme Court of the United States make a decision that confirms our belief.

In the meantime if the Porto Ricans are compelled by Congress to charge a low tariff against us at their custom houses and we against them for the sake of enough revenue to support the government of the island, what of it? A raving contemporary says that a duty of two cents the pound on rice will compel the Porto Ricans to pay $389,000 annually. That is a little over forty cents for each Porto Rican, and there are five other articles on which the increase may be as much—about two dollars the year per capita. We regret that it is anything, but until the Supreme Court says this much is illegal, abuse of Congress for what we regard as a mistake will effect nothing.

Now as to exports from Porto Rico on which it is proposed to charge a duty here. The current understanding has been that Porto Rico was not selling a dollar's worth of its products elsewhere than in the United States, and not much here; that it once had free trade with Spain, and lost that market when the island was ceded to us. But the fact is that Porto Rico did not have free trade with Spain. Coffee shipped from Porto Rico to Spain paid a duty of $5.70 the hundred pounds, and as to her other products the Spanish tariff was relatively as high, or more than twice what is suggested to be imposed in the United States on imports from the island. Porto Rican coffee, in fact, is in any event to be admitted free into our markets. Moreover, of the duties collected in Porto Rico when it was a Spanish province, about forty per cent. went for the support of the Government of Spain; under the United States both the revenue from duties on exports from Porto Rico, collected in our custom houses, and the revenue from duties collected on the island will be expended in the island.

Nor is it true that the markets of Spain have been closed to Porto Rico since the cession. The figures furnished by our Government to cover the first thirteen months of our occupancy show that Porto Rican exports to Spain ($969,729 worth), Italy, France, the United States, Germany and to other countries amounted in value to over six millions of dollars yearly, above the average of the period from 1887 to 1891, though somewhat less than the total for the one other year for which the figures are available. Besides, general exports to the United States from the island are rapidly increasing.

It is not accurate therefore to state that the Porto Ricans are standing starving in the midst of a mass of unexportable and unsalable products because we do not give them free trade with this country. We ought to give them free trade if the island is decided to be an integral part of this country, and we ought to give them some form of government at once, for uncertainty tends to prevent the highest prosperity and development, and because the people deserve at least that much at our hands of right. But it is unnecessary that our local free trade contemporary should beats its breast and mix ashes in its flowing locks as might become a sincere mourner. It is not sincere, and there is no funeral.—Detroit Journal.

"Vote as You Pray."

The Prohibitionist party, when it first started out in politics, used frequently to urge, "Vote as you pray." Well, that is a pretty good motto, and the voters of the country would undoubtedly do well to follow it. And if they do, there will be no need to worry lest, by some gruesome chance, by some frightful mistake, such as was made in 1892, the free trade policy may be saddled upon the country again. Every single individual in the country prays that national prosperity may be continued, that the wages of workers may continue high and go higher, that poverty and want will vanish. Then "vote as you pray," and vote for protection, for protection means all these things.

Give us the luxuries of life and we will dispense with its necessaries.

FREE TRADE IN PAPER.

It Would Compel American Mills to Close Up or Move Over to Canada.

There is no industry the development of which illustrates the benefits of the protective policy more than that of the manufacture of paper. Every editor in the country must recognize the fact that with development in manufacturing prices have gradually decreased. At the same time the United States has become the greatest paper manufacturing nation in the world. Recently, however, a proposition has been introduced into Congress, by a free trade Congressman, to place newspaper and pulp upon the free list. It is but natural that there should be some following to this proposition, both on account of the minority free trade element in Congress and the ignorance of a large portion of the said minority. There are, however, some facts in this connection that are worthy of serious consideration.

On account of the great production of spruce in Canada and the never failing water supply, Canada with free trade would become the paper producing nation, and our industry, comprising almost one thousand mills, would have to either go out of business or move to Canada. The author of the bill to place newspaper and pulp on the free list probably did not know that the duty upon paper from the United States to Canada is twenty-five per cent., and that our duty upon paper coming from Canada is equivalent to fifteen per cent. He also probably did not know that in certain provinces in Canada an internal tax, known as a "stumpage tax," is placed upon spruce, which amounts to $1.90 per ton of pulp or per cord of wood exported to the United States. Free trade in imported paper, the Canadian "stumpage" tax upon spruce, and the duty upon paper going into Canada would result in the absolute transfer of the paper industry to Canada, thus building up the most gigantic monopoly of paper known. An increase in cost of paper to the consumer would follow as a matter of course. In view of these facts, which are so well understood by the greatest consumers of the product in this country, it seems astonishing that this industry should be singled out for slaughter by free traders. It is safe to say, however, that the bill introduced for the abolition of duty on newspaper and pulp will never leave the Ways and Means Committee of the present Congress.

Why They Gave In.

"Work being brisk at present, the employers soon gave in." Such was the outcome of a demand by the Upholsterers' Union of New York for an increase of wages of thirty-five per cent. on ordinary work and fifty per cent. on special work. "Work being brisk," the employers could better afford to grant the increase than to close their shops, and the upholsterers profited accordingly. Had the same demand been made four years ago, when the industries of the country were staggering from the direful effects of tariff legislation on free trade lines, there would have been a vastly different ending to the story. Then the recital would have been: "Work being scarce at present, the workmen soon gave in."

The value to American labor of conditions similar to those which enabled the New York upholsterers to obtain an advance of thirty-five and fifty per cent. in wages has been many times demonstrated since we stopped tinkering tariffs for the purpose of increasing our foreign trade—that is, for the purpose of enabling foreigners to increase their sales to the United States. "Work being brisk" makes all the difference in the world to the man who works.

Uphill Business.

While the farmers of Kansas are paying off their mortgages and loaning money in the East it will be rather uphill business convincing them that protection is not good for the farmer.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Not One.

Will somebody name a single trust that the Democratic party ever killed. Now don't break your neck trying to answer.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow-Jacket.

For Black Eyes.

It is often the case that people meet with accidents and bruises that cause disfiguring and discolorations from which they suffer not a little embarrassment and annoyance. It is worth while to know that there is a simple remedy, and one quite within the reach of everyone. Immediately after the accident, mix an equal quantity of capsicum annuum with mucilage made of gum arabic. To this add a few drops of glycerine. The bruised surface should be carefully cleansed and dried, then painted all over with the capsicum preparation. Use a camel's-hair brush and allow it to dry; then put on the second or third coat as soon as the first is entirely absorbed. A medical journal is authority for the statement that if this course is pursued immediately after the injury, discoloration of the bruised tissue will be wholly prevented. It is also said that this remedy is unequaled as a cure for rheumatism or stiffness of the neck.

GENERAL JOUBERT DEAD.

Transvaal Commander-in-Chief Succumbs to Disease at Pretoria.

He Organized the Army of the South African Republic and Inflicted Many Defeats on the British.

PRETORIA, Via Lorenzo Marques (By Cable).—Piet Joubert, Vice-President of the Transvaal and Commandant-General of the Republic's military forces, died at the age of sixty-eight years and sixty days. He succumbed to an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys after a short illness.

The whole country is thrown into the deepest gloom by his death. His loss is believed to be irretrievable.

The body was taken to the Wakkerstroom district, where it was interred in the family cemetery on a farm he owned there.

LONDON (By Cable).—In connection with the announcement of the death of General Joubert it is interesting to note that Sir George White, the British General who commanded the garrison which defended Ladysmith, in a speech at Cape Town declared that Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honorable opponent.

CAREER OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

His Military Genius Made Possible the Boer Victories Over the British.

Petrus Jacobus Joubert, better known as General Piet Joubert, was born in Cape Colony and was of Huguenot and Dutch descent. When he was seven years old his parents moved to the Orange Free State, where he received his training as a hunter and his experience in fighting the natives, which fitted him for his work as commander of the Boer army. It is said that he never saw a newspaper until he was nineteen years old, but he obtained a few books on history and languages, which he studied diligently and to great advantage. He was sometimes called "Slim Piet," or Shrewd Peter.

The crowning feat of General Joubert's career was Majuba Hill, which resulted in the practical independence of the Boers, though the suzerainty of Great Britain was

GENERAL PETRUS JACOBUS JOUBERT.

still maintained. Afterward, in 1884, the man of force exhibited the uncompromising honesty of his character by threatening to resign unless the burghers abandoned their plan to raid British territory. He said:

"I positively refuse to hold office under a Government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England."

Joubert fought in the native wars when Paul Kruger was Commander, and these two became bosom friends. Joubert several times came within a few votes of beating Oom Paul for the Presidency. He held different views from Kruger. He believed that if the franchise were given to the Uitlanders in a reasonable time they would become good citizens, and that this was the way to solve the problem. At the same time he did not sanction any sort of a revolt, and when the Jameson raiders were landed safely in Pretoria jail he was one who favored shooting them. Kruger argued with him on this point and finally won him over. Joubert, in turn, made a speech to the burghers which persuaded them to turn the prisoners over to the British.

Joubert was a prudent and far-sighted general. The beginning of the present war found the South African republics fortified with immense stores of provisions and munitions. The army was organized on Joubert's plan in a manner that required the sending of only seventeen dispatches to put the whole nation under arms in forty-eight hours. He divided the country into seventeen military departments, and each of these into smaller divisions with commandants, field cornets and lieutenants in charge. Every farmer had his equipment always ready and became a trained soldier without leaving his home.

Although Joubert was not Kruger's equal in diplomacy or in political strength, his right to command the Boer army was never disputed, and he was credited with the successes of the Boers in the present war. Of late there had been some rumors of dissatisfaction with his plans, but they were probably due to his retirement from the field which, it is now plain, was due to sickness. He was wounded once in the recent fighting in Natal, and had several times been reported dead.

FARMERS MOVE WESTWARD.

Special Trains Carry Hundreds Through Chicago to the Dakotas.

CHICAGO (Special).—Journeying from rented farms in Illinois and the States east of here to lands in the wheat belt of the Dakotas, 1500 Americans, farmers, farmers' wives, and farmers' sons and daughters have passed through Chicago a few days ago.

They came in on special trains from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and went northwest ward over the Wisconsin Central in the same trains. From that road they were transferred to the Great Northern to St. Paul, and over that many went to the Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain and Mouse River districts of North Dakota.

Fifty tourists' sleeping cars were required for their conveyance, and eighty carloads of household furniture accompanied them. This is the largest "moving party" ever engineered by the Great Northern Railway, and is said to be the greatest conducted by any road in the country.

Doctor Fell and Broke His Neck.

Dr. Paul A. Stackpole, the oldest medical practitioner in New Hampshire, was found dead at Dover at the foot of a flight of stairs, down which he had fallen and broken his neck. Dr. Stackpole occupied an apartment alone. He was eighty-six years of age, and had been practicing medicine since 1842.

Thirty Sailors Drowned.

The coasting steamer Gleneige foundered during a gale off the Gippsland coast in Australian waters. Out of a ship's company of thirty-three only three were saved.

Automobile Road to the White Mountains.

A project is on foot to construct an automobile road from New York City to the mountain region of New Hampshire. The highway would go from New York City through the northern part of Connecticut into the Berkshire region in Massachusetts and pass from Vermont to New Hampshire at Bennington. In New Hampshire it would touch the lake region at Sunapee and Winnipiseogee, go up the west side of the mountains as far as Lancaster and then east down through Dixville Noth to the seacoast.

Liberia's Entire Navy Lost.

Two Liberian gunboats, comprising the republic's navy, have been lost.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

During the month of April seventy-three additional postoffices will inaugurate the system of registering letters by carriers.

Opinion in official circles is that only by strong naval demonstration in the Orient can the United States maintain the "open door" in China.

Secretary Hay says he does not expect the American-Canadian Commission to reassemble soon.

Commander Edward Taussig is to be sent to Manila in April to take command of the gunboat Yorktown, in place of Commander Sperry.

The President has issued exequaturs to forty-four Consular officers representing foreign Governments in the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Here is a conundrum frequently asked at dinner parties nowadays: "How was Admiral Dewey's naval rank reduced when he got married?" "He became Mrs. Dewey's second mate."

A treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of claims of American citizens against Nicaragua was signed at the State Department.

It was shown in a House debate that the mails are carrying "Sapho" at one cent a pound, whereas Bibles pay eight cents.

Secretary Root announced that all applications for Cape Nome gold-dredging permits would be granted.

The Navy Department has finally accepted the thirty-knot torpedo boat T. A. M. Craven, built at Bath, Me.

Representative Hawley, of Texas, introduced a joint resolution providing for the transmission through the mails free of charge of reading matter destined for soldiers in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico Guam and Hawaii.

Difficulty in protecting American missionaries in the interior of China has been met by this Government. The United States gunboat Wheeling has gone to Taku.

Our Adopted Islands.

A further reduction of the army of occupation in Cuba will be made shortly.

The mother of Aguinaldo is still under guard in Manila. She is not permitted to hold communication with the people of her race.

Governor-General Wood is considering the advisability of taxing the idle estates of Cubans living in Paris, London and Madrid, so as to make their owners bring them into cultivation or sell them to men who will cultivate them.

General Hughes reports the natives of Panay, P. I., to be restless and further campaigning against them will be necessary.

A complete financial statement of the Cuban Treasury, showed a total balance on February 28 of $2,044,754.

Prominent New Yorkers are preparing to build two modern and palatial hotels in Havana for the accommodation of the many tourists who visit Cuba in the winter.

Secretary of War Root has authorized Governor-General Davis to give employment on public works to surplus labor in Porto Rico.

Governor-General Wood, of Cuba, has issued an order providing for the establishment of an insular treasury, possessing powers similar to those of National banks in this country.

Domestic.

Charles H. Knight, of Exeter, N. H., as signee of the Epping Savings Bank, offers to pay fifty per cent. to all depositors who will take it in such of the bank's securities as they may select, at their face value, with decimal interest.

Three firemen were drowned while fighting the blaze which destroyed a large factory building in New York City.

Damage from an ice gorge, just broken in the Raisin River, at Monroe, Mich., is estimated at $80,000.

J. B. Schweitzer, a young artist at Reno, Nev., has fallen heir to $500,000, left by an uncle in India.

Nearly two hundred Finns arrived in Philadelphia. They declared their people are fleeing from the cruelty of Russia's Czar.

The transport Sumner sailed from New York City for the Philippines, having on board more than a thousand cavalry, infantry and artillery recruits, and a large number of civilians.

A lady in Philadelphia has given $5000 to Booker T. Washington to add to the endowment fund of the Tuskagee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskagee, Ala. The name of the donor has not been announced.

The Democratic Governor of Kentucky summoned troops to Frankfort to preserve the peace during the trial of the prisoners accused of being implicated in the killing of Goebel.

Irish opposition to pro-British sentiment has resulted in the dropping of the English history from the list of books for supplementary reading in Chicago public schools.

Henry Taylor, who had been under treatment by a faith-cure doctor, was found lying dead in his home at Havana, Ill. A paper was found pinned on his breast on which was written, "This man is not dead, but in a trance."

B. W. Borden, of Homer, Texas, a well-known lawyer, shot and killed R. B. Scroggins, a merchant of Homer. Borden went to Luflin and surrendered.

Charles Echoles, of New York City, who was convicted of assault and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Georgia, paid $1000 fine, his sentence having been commuted.

Justice Fursman, of the Supreme Court in New York City, decided that the "Sapho" case should be removed to the Court of General Sessions for trial by jury.

It is proposed to include three more of the Civil War battlefields in the National Military Park system.

Foreign.

The Jamaican Legislative Council appropriated $3,500,000 to cover Government expenses during the current year. The people are greatly dissatisfied.

A British punitive expedition against "head hunters" in the Pacific resulted in the capture of a number of cannibals.

The Mexican Government has abolished the practice of allowing a portion of the fines collected in custom houses to go to the employes.

The Norwegian three-masted schooner Triton has been wrecked in Dunkirk, France, and ten of her crew drowned.

The Transvaal Government has annulled the Belgian Railway concessions in South Africa. Grave complications are probable.

The Danish Cabinet intimated to the King its desire to resign because of the attitude of the Folkething toward the Government's taxation proposals.

It is reported from Lorenzo Marques that Pretoria is prepared to stand a siege of two years.

Amayama and Kirishima volcanoes in Japan are active again, and an area of thirty miles has been inundated with ashes, destroying crops.

War between Great Britain and France may be very remote, but there is good reason to believe that the British cabinet thinks it enough of a possibility to give considerable thought to the subject.

The London Times correspondent at Bloemfontein cables: "Mr. Kruger has issued a proclamation annexing the Free State to the Transvaal. Mr. Steyn immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring the Free State intact."

Crown Princess Stephanie and Count Lonyay were married at Vienna, Austria, the court chaplain officiating.

A dispute has arisen between France and Morocco over certain African territory and two French cruisers have been ordered to Tangier.

Baron Christiani, the man who smashed President Loubet's hat at the Longschamps races last year, has been pardoned.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has appeared in court at Lucca, Italy, and renounced his Spanish citizenship. He declared that he was an Australian subject.

Mexico has accepted President McKinley's invitation to call a Pan-American Congress and will ask all American republics to send representatives to the city of Mexico—probably next winter.

The revolution of Colombia continues, and it is reported that there is need of protection for British subjects.

GUAM TO BE FORTIFIED.

Island is Considered Not Less Strategical Than Hawaii.

Naval Base and a Coaling Station Planned at a Cost of Several Millions For Our Pacific Possession.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The naval authorities have decided that Guam strategically is of scarcely less value than Hawaii, and have begun the preparation of plans to make it one of the most important naval bases on the Pacific. The projected improvements will involve an expenditure of several millions for a breakwater at Port San Luis d'Apra, a coaling wharf and repair shops, and shore batteries for protection against assault.

The Department has just received complete surveys of the harbor and port of the Island with exhaustive soundings at the port, and is making on accurate chart to be used in laying down the public works. The project will be perfected by a board to sit in Washington, and an advisory board may be convened at Guam to furnish additional information. Rear-Admirals Remey and Kempff will also visit Guam and make reports before construction work begins.

It is proposed to erect on one side of the harbor of Port San Luis d'Apra a coaling and wharf of twenty thousand tons capacity, with automatic loading machinery, duplicating the plant now being completed at Dry Tortugas. The immediate necessity for this is shown by the fact that all naval vessels bound across the Pacific are compelled to call for coal at Guam, none of them being able to make Manila or Hong Kong after leaving Honolulu with full bunkers, except through the exercise of extreme economy and the maintenance of their lowest speed.

The army transport service has found that a whole day can be saved on the voyage to Manila by running faster and recoaling at Guam, and these ships will stop there regularly as soon as rapid coaling facilities are provided by the Navy.

General Joseph Wheeler, who visited Guam on his way home from the Philippines, reported strongly in favor of making the most of the outpost possession. It occupies the same position relative to the China coast that Bermuda does to the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. It is 1596 miles from Manila, 1823 miles from Hong Kong, 1700 miles from Shanghai and 1342 miles from Yokohama. It is much nearer Northern China and Japan than is Manila, with the advantage of being in the direct route from the East to Honolulu and San Francisco.

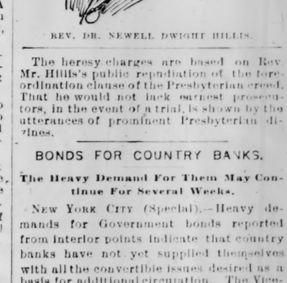
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AT AGANA, GUAM.

DR. HILLIS ACCUSED OF HERESY.

Pastor of Plymouth Church Sends His Resignation to the Chicago Presbytery.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has sent his resignation to the Chicago Presbytery.

This action was taken by him as a result of the charges of that body that he had been guilty of heresy and misrepresentation of the creed.



REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

The heresy charges are based on Rev. Mr. Hillis's public repudiation of the foreordination clause of the Presbyterian creed. That he would not lack earnest prosecutors, in the event of a trial, is shown by the utterances of prominent Presbyterian divines.

BONDS FOR COUNTRY BANKS.

The Heavy Demand For Them May Continue For Several Weeks.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Heavy demands for Government bonds reported from interior points indicate that country banks have not yet supplied themselves with all the convertible issues desired as a basis for additional circulation. The Vice-President of a bank having hundreds of out-of-town correspondents predicted that interior institutions would be heard from with bond orders for two months to come.

His bank is overrun with requests from country correspondents and the work of figuring out profit and loss in bond transfers for small banks adds materially to the labor of those in charge of out-of-town accounts.

BATTLE WITH CHINESE "BOXERS."

The Anti-Foreign Rebels Engage the Imperial Troops in Pechili Province.

PEKIN, China (By Cable).—An engagement has been fought between the Imperial troops and the rebellious "Boxers." The result was not decisive. The casualties on both sides were heavy.

The engagement took place at Yen-Chui in the province of Pechili. About fifteen hundred men were engaged on each side.

Insanity Expert Insane.

Dr. Richard S. Dewey, formerly head of the Kankakee Insane Asylum, is insane and under restraint in Chicago. He originated the cottage system, under which insane patients were divided into different classes. After leaving Kankakee, Dr. Dewey established a private sanitarium in Wisconsin.

Turkey Bars American Pork.

Following the example of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey has decided to prohibit the importation of American pork, alleging the danger of trichina. The latest shipments of American sausages to Turkey have been stopped.

Minor Mention.

The United States recruiting station at Reading, Penn., has been closed.

Strikes have greatly delayed the completion of the Czar's Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Astoria (Oregon) City Council has put a bounty on rats as a precaution against the plague.

It is probable that the Civil Service law will be extended to the dependencies of the United States.

All zinc rolling mills in Germany have combined to sell their product through a common agency.

Two Indians from the "Land of Hiawatha" have visited Longfellow's home in Camb

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

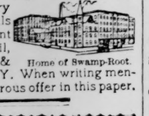
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



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We advise our readers to buy Vicks Seeds,

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The handsomest and most complete Catalogue the house has ever issued sent free, provided you state in what you are most interested,—Flowers, Vegetables or Small Fruits. Address

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Machine dressed Cedar Shinges,

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Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE:

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk "	"	4:25, p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	"	11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton "	"	12:40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven "	"	4:45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	"	6:00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton "	"	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVI.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon. For Conjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City. or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

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Gun-Smith,

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican County Convention of Pasquotank will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday the 14th of April, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District Conventions and transacting such other business as may come before it.

The primary meetings of the precincts will be held on Thursday evening April 12th, in the county at 7:30, p. m., and in the town of Elizabeth City at 8 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Executive Committee, this 27th day of March, 1900.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Chm'n.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Edenton on Wednesday, the 16th of May 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June; nominating a Presidential Elector for the District, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

D. H. ABBOTT, Chairman Cong'l Ex. Com.

REPULICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Winston, N. C., Jan 3d, 1900.

To the Republicans of North Carolina:

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates from the State at large to the Republican National Convention and to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Officers and the reorganization of the Committee.

Each county is entitled to twice the number of delegates as it has members in the House of Representatives.

The plan of organization of the party should be strictly complied with in calling and holding the Conventions and electing delegates.

By order of the State Executive Committee at Greensboro, on January 2d, 1900.

A. E. HOLTON, Chairman, Republican State Ex. Com.

W. S. HYAMS, Secretary.

AN INSPIRING OUTLOOK.

General business moves on in increasing volume, and with prospects never before surpassed in the history of the country. It is an inspiring outlook. At this time, with a Presidential campaign ahead, it is well to weigh new and favorable conditions that have been established and that promise a long continuance of present activities, with a steady enlargement. Business men can see that all the wheels are turning and that in some branches of industry the work goes on night and day.

Bishop Potter is not a partisan, a politician nor a place seeker. His views regarding the duty of the United States in the Philippines are entitled to weight He says: "Whatever we might have done a year or more back, there is but one thing for us to do now, and that is to hold on to the Islands and assume the responsibility for their future.

One good thing, at least, is coming out of this Porto Rico question. The Constitution of the United States, has been a "lost art" to Democracy since the days of Jackson, is being unearthed by that party and critically studied. Education comes high, but perhaps the Nation will be the gainer.

In New Jersey since 1893 the good roads law has resulted in the construction of 440 miles of road, in thirteen counties, at a cost to the State of less than $750,000. This year 212 miles of new road will be built at an estimated cost of $686,000, of which the State contributes $150,000.

Mr. Bryan used to say with that persuasive smile of his that, without free silver, there could be no increase of the money in circulation. He isn't referring to that any more, since the circulation has increased about one-fourth during the present administration

Conspiracies against the ballot are against the whole body of citizens They may be begun in the name of one party, but their certain eventual result must be to place political power in the hands of the few at the expense of the many.

The American Corn kitchen at the Paris Exposition will be in charge of a colored woman trained as a cook in Maryland. Her corn cakes, pone and succotash will give Europe a new sensation.

Some unselfish patriots don't mind the broken promises made to the people but can't endure silently the breaking of promises to the office-seekers

The latetst exhibit of promise breaking by the Simmons gang indicates that there is a large amount of honor among Rough Riders.

Uncle Sam's new 2 per cent bonds are quoted at 104, which establishes a record of high credit never reached by any other nation.

A careful reading of the Nebraska Bryanite platform is an excellent cure for optimism. Its keynote is: "Whatever is is wrong."

WHAT HISTORY SHOWS.

Republican administrations have uniformly followed natural policies and have as certainly given the country a high measure of prosperity. A glance at the political history of the United States for the last fifty years will show any man not besotten in prejudice that under Republican rule, a Protective Tariff and an honest financial system, the forward steps of home production, home manufacturing and home and foreign commercial expansion have been marvelous. On the other hand Democratic Free-Trade Tariffs, vagaries and pet theories of economy and opposition to progress, have as generally been attended with business depression, commercial inactivity, strikes against the reductions of wages and general want and distress, of which the years of the last Cleveland administration are a fair example.

The Wilmington "Messenger" of March 31, thus speaks of the "Hungry Democrats of the East:"

We do not remember to have seen a greater craze for office or a larger number of hungry Democrats over North Carolina than the present time reveals. Patriotism, you see, runs high. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"

A case 102 years old has just been settled in the Court of Claims at Washington.

State Treasurer Worth says the State debt is $6,501,770.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Mch. 30, 1900.

President McKinley is pleased to know that the end of the Porto Rican wrangle is in sight—the Senate has agreed to vote on the bill next Tuesday, and its passage is assured. The bill, which has been revised in accordance with the sentiment of the Republican caucus, retains the principle of the original House bill, and the principle is after all the important thing about the whole business Although the Democrats are predicting all sorts of trouble for the amended bill when it is passed by the Senate and returned to the House, the Republican leaders of the House are not at all alarmed; they have no idea that a sufficient number of Republicans in the House will allow themselves to be used to make Democratic campaign thunder to endanger the passage of the bill. The whole thing has been a sort of tempest in a teapot, anyway, utilized by Democrats and assistant Democrats to raise a yowl over.

Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee, which is conducting the investigation of the use of the United States troops in the Idaho mining troubles, is one of the most patient men in Congress, but the antics of Representative Lentz, of Ohio, who has made a scene at almost every sitting of the committee, has at last exhausted his patience. After Lentz had made an unusually disgusting exhibition of himself, in which he charged Mr. Hull with not having treated him fairly, Mr. Hull said to him: "I want to tell you right now that this committee room won't hold us both if you ever talk to me that way again. You have gone as far with me as any man can go, and I won't stand your insults any longer. I give you fair warning."

The investigation of Mr. Macrum's charge, that while he was United States Consul at Pretoria his mail was opened by British military authorities, died aborning. Almost as soon as the House Committee on Foreign Affairs put Mr. Macrum on the stand it became apparent that there was nothing to investigate. Mr. Macrum got rattled in Pretoria and his imagination did the rest.

No one man has done more to raise the practice before the United States Patent Office to its present high standard than Hon. A. P. Greely, who has just resigned the office of Assistant Commissioner of Patents to engage in the practice of patent law in Washington. The government loses the services of this valuable man, whose ability and sixteen years in the Patent Office have made him authority on patent law, and whose courage and probity have made him terror to swindling patent attorneys, because Congress has not provided for the payment of a salary commensurate with the ability needed to properly fill the position held.

Representative Marsh, of Illinois, fairly flayed Representative Lentz, of Ohio, for making a speech full of misstatements about our army in the Philippines. When Lentz concluded Mr. Marsh said: "I desire to characterize his speech, from beginning to end as a disgrace to the American Congress and a violation of all the decencies of the House. He has misrepresented his country, misquoted history, and misstated the position of this side of the House. He has exhausted his whole vocabulary in unjust and false accusations against his country. And I make these statements upon my responsibility as a member here and as a gentleman outside the House. One of the beautiful things about the Constitution," continued Mr. Marsh with a sarcastic inflection, "is that no man can be punished under the law for words spoken in debate here. So the gentleman from Ohio goes scott free, notwithstanding the false charges he has made." Further along in his speech Mr. Marsh said that the Democratic party in time of peace was "hell for war," and in time of war was "hell for peace."

Democratic resolutions, willingly voted for by Republicans in both branches of Congress, brought out documentary evidence highly creditable to the administration in connection with its Philippine policy and with its diplomatic triumph in securing from the great commercial nations written pledges of the perpetual maintenance of the commercial "open door" in China. Copies of those pledges were this week sent to Congress. Official Filipino documents captured by American troops were also sent to Congress, and they show most positively that Aguinaldo's revolt against American authority was planned in Hong Kong, before he went to Manila with Dewey.

The members of the new Philippine Commission met in Washington this week, and after organizing, received their final instructions from Secretary Root. They expect to sail from San Francisco about the middle of April. The first commision was under the Department of State, but the present commission is under the War Department.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first doses that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N.C Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Among the most striking and timely features in the Eclectic Magazine for April may be mentioned a careful review of the military operations in South Africa, from the Quarterly Review; a discussion of the Transvaal Question from a German point of view, by M. von Brandt; Sir Walter Besant's sharp reply to Robert Buchanan's attack on Mr. Kipling, entitled "Is it the Voice of the Hooligan?" a delightful review of the recently published Stevenson Letters, by one of the wittiest and most sympathetic of contemporary essayists, Augustine Birrell; a translation of four striking poems by M. Henri Regnier, the eminent poet and critic now lecturing in the United States, a translation made for the Eclectic and so exquisitely done as to suggest the posession of a fine poetic faculty in the translator, Miss Mary D Frost; a consideration of Socialism in the United States by Ambrose Pare Winston; a budget of Natal Memories by Lady Broome, and a charming paper by the Bishop of London on the London of the Elizabethan reign. A clever short story or more than ordinary ingenurity; poems by Swinburne and Bourdillon; readings from new books; papers of travel and criticism; notes on books and authors, and other interesting articles go to make up a number which appeals to every intelligent taste. The Living Age Company, Publishers, Boston.

First Rows In Paradise.

A Russian correspondent sends us details of a very interesting and amusing tale told by a Russian veterinary surgeon who was sent into the Ural district to buy horses and hay for the peasants of the famine stricken provinces. He had to do mostly with the natives (kirghizi), who are half savage, but who, nevertheless, were found to be extremely honest and absolutely trustworthy in all buying and selling, some of them even offering to give horses for the starving peasants.

Quite a different story has the surgeon to tell of the Ural Cossacks, who did their level best to cheat him in the most barefaced manner and on whom no reliance was to be placed. And yet these Cossacks are very religious and so simple in certain respects that a swindler succeeded in selling them quite a number of tickets for—paradise! The veterinary surgeon saw several of these tickets, which were marked "First rows" and sold at 25 rubles, back seats bringing considerably less.—Commercial Intelligence.

The Mistake of His Life.

Bluffers—What's wrong today? You look blue.

Bluffers—I'll never forgive myself. I kicked a caller out of my house last night.

"Huh! I kicked many a one. Young fellow, I suppose?"

"No; past middle age."

"Well, these old codgers have no business coming round sparking young girls. I kicked out one of that sort last week."

"Yes, but I've found out that this man wasn't after my daughter; he was after my mother-in-law."—New York Press.

A Proper Question.

"And clothes," argued the missionary further, "are as cheap as dirt!"

The tropic heathen did not conceal her misgivings.

"Yes; but are they as hygienic?" faltered this simple child of the forest.

Her health was quite perfect now, and there was no telling what might not be the effect of corsets and skirts which do not hang from the shoulders, to say nothing of the veils with dots in them.—Detroit Journal.

His Experience.

"Woman's work is never done," quoted the sympathetic citizen.

"That's right," answered Mr. Meekton earnestly. "I have observed it in Henrietta's case. Woman's work is never done. There is always enough of it left over to keep her husband busy from the time he gets through his dinner till he's so tired he has to go to bed."—Washington Star.

A Bit of the Colonial.

Ezekiel loved Mercy madly, but it was necessary, since they were colonial, to be very quaint about it.

"Wilt thou come and bake my bread?" asked Ezekiel accordingly.

"No," replied Mercy, with candor, "for I shall not need thy dough!"

From this we gather that Mercy was somewhat rich in her own right.—Detroit Journal.

Takes on the Color.

Hogan—There is wan thing about a black eye that is dacint.

Grogan—And fwat is that?

Hogan—It turns green befoor it goes.—Indianapolis Press.

He Fooled the Surgeon.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fstula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth, and the best salve in the world 25 cents a box. Sold by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

V—FORCE FEATURES OF THE LAW.

The partisan registrars and judges, as we have seen can refuse the vote of an elector, even after he has furnished evidence of the utmost particularity that he possesses the full qualification of a voter, and these registrars and judges have at hand the power to enforce their authority, as far as they care to exercise it. Section 25 of the law provides that the registrar and judges may appoint three "election constables or bailiffs," to be at each polling place, who in turn may summon to their aid "all persons present at the voting place" to assist them in carrying out the commands of the registrar and judges "who are hereby constituted conservators of the peace." This might be a righteous provision IF IT WERE NOT IN THE HANDS OF THE PARTISANS OF ONE POLITICAL PARTY. But much further than this the Simmons law goes in bestowing arbitrary judicial power on the partisan election board. Section 74—the law is written in no regular sequence, but its provisions are so scattered as to require a Philadelphia lawyer to grup them where they belong—is as follows:

Sec. 74. That the registrar and judges of election in each ward or precinct, the board of county canvassers of each county and the board of State canvassers shall respectively possess full power and authority to maintain order and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during their sessions respectively, and shall be constituted inferior courts for that purpose; and if any person shall refuse to obey the lawful commands of any such registrar or judge of election board of county canvassers, or by disorderly conduct in their hearing or presence shall interrupt or disturb their proceedings, they may by an order in writing signed by their chairman attested by their clerk, commit the person so offending to the common jail of the county for a period not exceeding thirty days, and such order shall be executed by any sheriff or constable to whom the same shall be delivered, or if a sheriff or constable shall not be present or shall refuse to act, by any other person who shall be deputed by such township or precinct board of election or board of county canvassers in writing, and the keeper of such jail shall receive the person so committed and safely keep him for such time as shall be mentioned in the commitment.

It is needless to dilate on the danger of the abuse of the power this section confers, when exercised under a law that is constructed with the sole purpose of accomplishing the "supremacy" of one political party, and all the machinery of which, including those inferior courts (with superior power), is in the hands of men selected and under the constant authority of this political party. No legislation with a purpose more clear to destroy "a free election and fair count" was ever framed than this law. It points the way to force and fraud. It sets the example as well as affords the opportunity of treating political opponents with the most infamous injustice. These "constables or bailiffs" or those whom they may call to their support may themselves be creators of disturbance that will result in the arrest and imprisonment by the malefactors themselves of innocent men, who had not yet cast their ballots.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrotula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her face and head, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers boils and running sores It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poison, builds digestion, builds up the strength, Only 50 cents. sold by Alex Wadsworth, druggist Guaranteed.

France Outside of Paris.

To get a correct idea of the French nation one must abandon Paris and get out among the people of the provinces. Paris is a sinkhole of rottenness, but the people who dwell outside that modern Gomorrah are sound and upright and patriotic, living wholesome and useful lives. When you get out in the rural districts, a charming sight is presented of beautifully cultivated farms, each farm being as trim and neat as a flower garden. There is not a foot of waste land to be seen. The first thing that strikes a stranger is the profusion of fruit. Nowhere can be seen more luscious pears, peaches and grapes.—Washington Post.

How He Got Elsewhere.

"How did he escape?" inquired the detectice.

"Well," replied the turnkey with the damaged eye, "he sort o' nicknamed himself out."

"What?"

"He pried his cell door open with a jimmy. Then he knocked me down with a billy."

"Yes?"

"And then he sallied out."—Chicago Tribune.

Newfoundland Fogs.

The famous fogs of Newfoundland are only found as a rule on the east and south coasts and on the "banks," being caused by the meeting of the arctic current with the gulf stream. The interior in summer is described as a most delightful climate, resembling that of the south of France.

For Rheumatism.

Mr. Johnson—I notice, Jasper, that you have the rheumatism as bad as ever. Don't you ever take anything for it?

Jasper—'Deed I does, sah. I takes crutches mostly.—Boston Courier.

Who Will be Disfranchised.

Men who are too poor to obtain an education are disfranchised by the Simmons amendment.

Men who are so poor that they cannot pay their poll tax are disfranchised by the Simmons amendment.

And yet the amendment champions go about the country claiming to be friends to the poor man.

Lies so naked are incapable of belief. Poor men are not necessarily fools.—Asheville Register.

An Invasion of the People's Rights.

Dr. J. S. T. Baird has a strong article in a recent issue of the Asheville Register on the constitutional amendment as a proposed invasion of the people's rights. He says.

"The year of grace 1900 is going to make an epoch in the history of North Carolina that will not be forgotten for many generations to come. If we plant the seeds of revolution on this good year we will be sure to see them spring up and bear their bitter fruits somewhere in the oncoming years, we know not how soon It will be unfortunate, if not calamatious, if the people allow themselves to be led into the belief that their rights and tributes are not endangered by this suffrage amendment. Every voter in North Carolina should consider well before he casts his ballot where this thing is leading to. This is not a question as to what party or what set of men shall have temporary rule or shall enjoy the honors and emoluments of Democrats of Republicans or Populists or any other party shall rule in our State, but it is a question as to whether the sovereign people shall rule.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit gat insures perfect health and great thrgy Only 25 cents at Alex-Wadsworth's drug store.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE STARTS A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

1900.

The New York *Tribune* is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because deserved among party friends *The Tribune* commends itself to every Republican family in the country, not only by its decency and dignity, but by its wide variety of contents and its vigorous editorial arguments in favor of the masterly politics, which have brought genuine prosperity to the country and glory to its arms and which promises nigh prestige in the future.

The persistent labor of the *Tribune* during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to vote for a republican candidate for President.

It may be well to confess that one object of the Tribune, in putting forth its new and admirable Tri-Weekly edition is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success in 1900 a continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

A GREAT DAILY.

The Daily and Sunday *Tribune*, $10, a year (the latter having an illustrated supplement of 20 pages of great beauty and interest) with its wealth of general information and attractive special features and pictures, is, by far, the best and most valuable edition issued from the Tribune office. For a business man, who can receive it at a reasonable hour, this edition is superior to all others.

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The Tri-Weekly Tribune, $1.50 a year has recently superseded the late Semi-Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropolitan daily yet found. Every number is as good as a daily of the same date. For many people, it will answer the purpose of a daily. It gives one more number each week, for half a dollar less a year than the former Semi-Weekly. In addition to the news, editorials and market prices, it prints each week a great variety of pictorial, literary and other entertaining matter, including humor, book reviews, "Asked and Answered," foreign letters, "Home Topics," fashions fictions, agricultural data and advice information for business men, "Science and Mechanics," etc. The market prices are acurate and standard. It is always safe to look at The Tribune before buying or selling Country produce. As a family newspaper The Tri-weekly Tribune has no superior in the United States.

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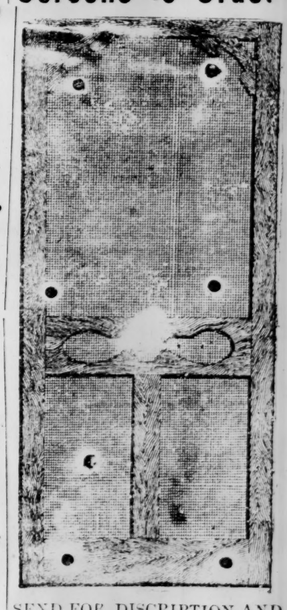

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Signed, J. L. SAWYER
THOS. C. JONES.

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Methodist services are held on Pearl Street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Finch, pastor.

Episcopal services are held on Church street: Preaching on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Rev. Dr. Richmond Pearson, rector.

Baptist services are held on Church street: Preaching every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3 p. m. W. R. Cundiff, pastor.

Presbyterian services are held on Church street: Preaching every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3 p. m. ——— pastor.

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Odd Fellows: Lodge No. 11, W. C. Dawson, N. G.; Lodge No. 12, W. H. Reed, N. G.; Encampment No. 5, J. B. Sawyer, C. P.; Albemarle Lodge No. 11, D. of R., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, N. G.; Albemarle Lodge No. 12, D. of R., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, N. G.; Albemarle Encampment No. 5, D. of R., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, C. P.; Albemarle Canton No. 1, P. M., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, C. P.; Albemarle Lodge No. 11, D. of H., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, W. C.; Albemarle Lodge No. 12, D. of H., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, W. C.; Albemarle Lodge No. 11, D. of P., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, W. C.; Albemarle Lodge No. 12, D. of P., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, W. C.; Albemarle Lodge No. 11, D. of P., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, W. C.; Albemarle Lodge No. 12, D. of P., Mrs. Lizzie Whitehurst, W. C.

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COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Commissioners: W. J. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Gabriel Jones, Standard Keeper, W. D. Whitehurst.

Sheriff, Saml. T. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Grandy Morris; Register of Deeds, M. D. Culpepper; Coroner, W. A. Foster; Supervisor of Roads, Thomas Jones and John L. Davis.

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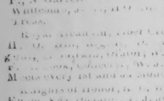

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, April 5, 1900.

☞Hope for the best.

☞Try to be and to do right.

☞United States Court here on the 16th inst.

☞The predictions of the weather prophets are being verified.

☞The fruit thus far is safe and there is a prospect of a large crop.

☞The shipments of Fish from this section have been large and the prices fairly good.

☞Hon. Theo White, Shell Fish Commissioner, who had a recent slight stroke of paralysis, is, we are glad to learn, not disabled from attending to business.

☞By order of the Executive Committee, the date of the Congressional Convention at Edenton has been changed from April 18th to May 16th. See change of date in the call.

☞It is stated that District Attorney C. M. Bernard has been notified of a case of mutiny that will come up for trial at the Federal Court here this term. It is also stated that there will be several blockading cases for trial.

☞The commencement exercises of the 15th anniversary of the Oxford Seminary will take place in May Rev. Dr. W. S. Penic, of this City will preach a sermon before the Maggie Nutt Mission Society on Sunday, May 13th.

☞The admirable address issued by ex-Senator Leary is being very favorably received. It discusses the Amendment in a manner adapted to the clear understanding of the plain common people and will do much in setting them right on the question.

☞We understand that the merchants of Elizabeth City have agreed to offer a $50 gold prize for a Sail Race on the River here. All Sail fishing boats that have been employed will be allowed to enter. No entrance fee will be charged. The date will be duly announced.

☞At the meeting of the County Commissioners on Monday the following were appointed the Tax Listers: Newland, R. B. Edney; Providence, R. N. Morgan; Elizabeth City, Frank Vaughan; Mt. Hermon, John T. Newbold; Nixonton, W. H. Reed; Salem, T. E. Palmer.

☞The State Convention of the Epworth League met at Raleigh on Tuesday. The following from Elizabeth City attended: Rev. R. C. Beaman, Mrs Lennie Dunstan, Masters Robert Fearing, Willie Hinton, Geo. James, Harry Kramer, Kenyon Wilson and Maurice Brite, and Misses Luna Jarvis, Bessie Jones, Mary Culpepper, Maggie Williams, Katharine Beaman and Elmira Davis. Rev. R. C Beaman responded to the address of welcome. He is President of the League.

☞Mr. N R. Zimmerman has fitted up his Mill with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of Corn Meal by what is known as the "New Process." We dropped in the other day and were shown the modus operandi and were surprised to see the great difference between the meal made by this process and the old way. Every particle of dirt, imperfect grain, etc., is taken out and the sound corn into soft, clean meal as fine as flour.

☞On Saturday about 1 o'clock, p m., the large plant of the Blades Lumber Company, on Pennsylvania Avenue, was discovered to be on fire and, notwithstanding heroic efforts to save the Mill, it was totally destroyed, including the burning of two and one-half million feet of lumber ready for market. This was one of the largest mills in the State, was supplied with modern machinery and had a capacity of 90,000 feet of lumber. It had a pay roll of $1,000 per week and gave employment to about two hundred men. The estimated value of the plant was about $100,000 The Company will at once proceed to rebuild. In the meanwhile the Albemarle Lumber Company's Mill has been leased.

☞The stockholders of the Cotton Factory made no mistake in making the investment they did in the enterprise. It has been a success from the beginning. The Factory started with 6,500 spinning spindles and 3,700 twisting spindles. They have since added 150 feet to the building and are about to add 3,500 more spindles and 720 twisters. The Company was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. F. Smith as Manager, who has had a long and very successful experience in the business, understanding it in all its details. We paid a visit to the Factory the other day and had a pleasant and instructive hour in his office. He is an intelligent, courteous and entertaining gentlemen.

☞The letters of our regular Washington correspondent are read with interest.

☞Mr. M. J. Bell has been appointed Postmaster at Corapeake, Gates county.

☞Near Rosedale, on the 24th ult, after a short illness, Miss Mary Granger departed this life,

☞Achievement, the great tonic and restorative; assurance of success, the worker's most potent wine and stimulant.

☞When men learn to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, horse trading will have become one of the lost arts.

☞An inquisitive man is a creature naturally very vacant of thought itself, and therefore forced to apply to foreign assistance.

☞There will be two total eclipses this year—one of the sun in May; the other of the National Democratic party in November.

☞Mr. Isaac Layden, of Durant's Neck, died on the 26th ult. On the same day Mr. J. B. Owens, a much respected citizen of Kittyhawk, departed this life.

☞Complaints are made by farmers in Salem that dogs are killing their sheep. One farmer tells us that he has lost 16 of his flock, and that others have had a number killed.

☞When land has long been cropped the first loss from the soil is in nitrogen. To return this the farmer should grow green manurial crops to be plowed under, and there are no crops equal to clover and cow peas for such purpose.

☞To a question, "What is meant by the 'open door?'" we reply, equal facilities for all countries to trade.. and to the query, "Why is China called the Celestial kingdom ?" we answer, because of the Chinaman's belief that his empire was established by the authority of heaven.

☞The articles on the new Election law already published were summarized from editorials appearing in the Asheville Gazette. They have referred to and exposed the unfair partisan features of the law. The attention to what distinguishes it as a *force* bill—a scheme to accomplish the purpose of the promoters "if not in one way then in another." Is further comment needed?

☞Notwithstanding the announcement that "all Democrats in Good Standing" would be admitted, the Democratic County Convention on Saturday was very slimly attended. Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, which meets on the 11th. They were instructed for C. B. Aycock for Governor, Charles Warren for Attorney General and F. M. Simmons was endorsed for the U. S. Senate.

☞Chatting the other day with an intelligent farmer—one who reads, keeps himself posted and has convictions, he said: "I am a Democrat and never voted a Republican ticket, but I cannot support the Amendment because I believe it to be an undemocratic measure and one fraught with danger to the common people. And how any body of men claiming to be Democrats could formulate and force upon us an election law such as the one they passed I cannot understand."

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN feels his responsibility: that he has a duty to perform in this campaign in warning the common people of the danger threatening them. But in doing so he proposes to address their reason, conscience and common sense. While he shall speak plain and criticise and condemn what he sincerely believes to be wrong, he will not indulge in offensive personalities, nor say aught to intentionally wound the feelings of any who may honestly differ from him. The question that is coming before the people is a serious one and its discussion should be conducted on the plane of argument and reason. It cannot be RIGHTLY settled by abuse and appeals to prejudice and passion.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:41 and will set to-night at 6:27.—Were you "April fooled?"—The United States steamer Fish Hawk was in port on Thursday.—A man may possess a certain amount of interest and still be lacking in principle.—Work is in progress on the Knitting Mill.—The naked truth is usually a cold fact.—The paving of Poindexter street though ut its length has been completed.—Happy is the youth whose wild oats isn't worth harvesting.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Grice are now occupying their new home on Church street.—A builder of air castles can seldom raise the wind.—Miss Elizabeth Williams, a charming young lady from Brownsville, Tenn., is visiting Mrs. W. C. Glover on West Church street.—It is not considered out of the weigh to discuss fish scales.—Miss Kate Burgess has accepted a position with McCabe & Grice.—You will never be sorry for hearing before judging.

—The Versifier remarks:

The poet's life is ease in Lent,
You may depend upon it;
On Easter rhymes no time is spent,
For sonnet rhymes with bonnet.

—When money talks every man's tongue is silent.—Mr. E. N. Belanga has accepted a position with Mr. Mathas Owens, in the furniture business.—The first thing the man who undertakes to sow wild oats is apt to do is to put down considerable rye.—Miss Zelphia Gard, of Berkley, Va., is visiting friends here.—Encouragement after censure is the sun after a shower.—Mr James Mizzell and wife, of Williamston, are in the city visiting friends.—The hotter the argument the cooler it makes some friendships.—Mr. Frank Carter had a finger cut off while at work at the Plow Factory the other day.—Saith the Poet:

The skies cannot always be clear,
Sweets couldn't be sweets were no bitterness here,
There never could be joy if there never was sorrow,
The subs of to-day may be laughter to-morrow,
And there's gladness as well as vain trouble to borrow.

—The U. S. Boat Violet was in port on Friday.—Hon. P. H Morgan, Superintendent of the Life Saving Stations of this District, was in the city on Saturday.—There is no policy like politeness since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—Oysters continue to arrive in abundance and the packing houses are busy.—He who tells a lie is not always sensible how great a task he undertakes, for he must be forced to invent others to maintain one.—Mr. Harry Muir has returned from a visit to Fairmount, Va.—Speaking of this world a writer contends:

It is very good world to live in,
To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg or to borrow, or to get a man's own
It is the very worst that ever was known.

—Messrs. Sharber & White have broken ground on their lot on Mathews street for the erection of a new warehouse.—The happy father is apt to relate creepy stories about his first born.—We hear an argument made by our young member of the bar, S. S. Lamb, esq., at our late term of Court very highly complimented. We congratulate him.—A number of new houses are under way in different parts of the city and others are about to be started.—A sensible young lady upon being asked what size shoes she wore, replied: "I wear a size that doesn't pinch my feet,"—

"We do not stop to think," he said,
The lady, with a smile,
Remarked "If some did stop to think
They'd stop a long, long while.

—Mr. H. C. Rogers, the popular Fish man from New York, called the other day and paid his respects. He is known throughout this section as the "truly reliable."—Many an amiable young chap considers himself a "devil of a fellow" because he has a cloven breath.—There is a great difference between a promising man and a performing one.—The population of Elizabeth City continues on the increase.—We are sincerely sorry to learn that the editor and publisher of the Fisherman and Farmer is still unable to be at his office—The street improvements continue. The Corporation having issued bonds and has the money is able to make them.—A Northern editor thus welcomes a Southern arrival:

O robin, once again you're here
Mid snow and ice to bring us cheer;
You could not chirp with zest sublime
Had you to live North all the time.

—Jos. P. Kramer's brick building on Poindexter street and E. F. Aydlett's on Water street are about finished. Both are handsome structures.—Never break a promise.—Mrs Martha A. Sykes, relict of the late Captain P. D. Sykes, died on Monday, aged about 60 years. She was a lady held in high esteem by all who knew her.—A number of cases before his Honor Mayor Wilson the past week.—See Moses Weisel's "Easter Opening" announcement. He is a wide-awake and up-to-date merchant.—Is it true that "Publicity" died aborning?—Miss Eva E. Willis, daughter of Presiding Elder R. A. Willis, died on Sunday. She was a very charming young lady. Her remains were taken to Fayetteville and interred in the Cemetery by the side of two sisters who lie buried there.—There was a "Sock Social," whatever that is, at the home of Mrs W. J. Woodley, on North Main street, on Tuesday night. A royal good time is reported.—Mrs M. L. Ball is on the sick list at her home on Cypress street.—The Ladies' Cemetery Society will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the home of Miss Ella V. John, on Sheppard street.—Mrs Ellen Whitehurst, whose card appears in the Colored Column, and who is held in general esteem by the white people, requests us to tender her grateful thanks for their sympathy and generous aid since the fire that destroyed her home and its contents.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MIRA L. COBBE.

Married March 26, 1900, at Church of St. Alban, Prairie Avenue and 43d Street, Chicago, Ill., by Rev. Geo. W. Knapp, Rector, Miss Mira L. Cobbe and Mr. Clifford J. Dawe, both of Chicago.

Mrs. Dawe is a grand-daughter of the editor of the CAROLINIAN and during visits here made many friends and acquaintances. Her husband is a successful young business man of Chicago.

"Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune and Harsh."

Shakespeare's description fits thousands of women. They are cross, despondent, sickly, nervous—a burden to themselves and their families. Their sweet dispositions are gone, and they, like the bells, seem sadly out of tune. But there is a remedy. They can use

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

It brings health to the womanly organism, and health there means well poised nerves, calmness, strength. It restores womanly vigor and power. It tones up the nerves which suffering and disease have shattered. It is the most perfect remedy ever devised to restore weak women to perfect health, and to make them attractive and happy. $1.00 at all druggists.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, a "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REV. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says:—"My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

The banner prosperity in the South is a cotton one, but warranted to wear and non-shrinkable.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FULMER & CO.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

Weisel's Easter Opening!

YOU ARE Cordially INVITED

to attend our opening

11 TUESDAY WEDNESDAY 12

We will take great pleasure in showing you our goods whether you purchase or not.

M. WEISEL.

TRY OUR THROAT PASTILLES —FOR— SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS. WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Standard Pharmacy, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 777, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers opposite the United States Paten, Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Cardwell which appears in this issue.

Several of the church choirs are preparing special music for Easter

Mr. J. Bass, of South Mills, was in town Saturday and while here renewed his yearly subscription to the CAROLINIAN.

Miss Susie E. Williams, of Berkley, is spending a few days with her sister over in Preyortown.

Mrs. Lizzie V. Skinner has closed her school at Okisko and returned home here.

Mr. William Jones and Miss Johnson were quietly married at the residence of Rev. H. H. Norman one evening last week.

Mrs. Mary White, who has been visiting relatives in our community for a short while, returned Monday to her home in Edenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Price left on Monday for New York, where they expect to remain some time.

Mrs. Annie E. Jones returned home Monday from a brief but very pleasant visit to Norfolk.

J. O. Wood, of Hickory, has been in town for several days visiting old friends.

Miss Martha Collins has returned to her home at Kinston after having spent a short while here.

M. D. Spellman closed a very successful four months' school term in Mt. Hermon last Friday.

During the fire on Saturday our young friend Benjamin Jones had the misfortune to lose his overcoat.

Mrs. Tamer McPherson, who has been spending a few weeks at her former home here, returns this week to Yonkers, N. Y.

Rev. C. W. Winfield, of Edenton, was in the city Monday.

During an altercation at the Samaritan Hall last Thursday evening Albert McMurren cut Frank Whitehurst in the cheek with a knife.

E. J. Berry left Monday for Morristown, N. J., where he expects to remain for some months.

CARD OF THANKS:—I wish herewith to express my thankfulnesss and appreciation to the many friends, both white and colored, for the sympathy and aid which have been manifested towards myself and family since our misfortune of last week. The kindly interest in our welfare, as well as the material assistance rendered, must ever remain with us a source of heartfelt gratitude. Gratefully,

MRS. ELLEN W. WHITEHURST.

DR. G. W. CARDWELL Office 48 Water Street. Residence: Body Road Street. Office Hours, Sunday, 8 to 9, a. m. 7 to 10, a. m, 1 to 2:30, p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.

WANTED! Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office I wish to open in this vicinity. Good opening for an energetic sober man. Kindly mention this paper when writing. A. T. MORRIS, Cincinnati, O. Illustrated Catalogues 4 cents postage.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FOR SALE. —PARK VIEW ALLOTMENT— 150 LOTS! 40x100 feet. Price only $45. Easy terms. Apply to REV. J. H. WILSON, Elizabeth City, N. C.

MATTING! New Goods, New Patterns,

Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

They are not dried out; They are not old patterns; They are not auction jobs. They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!

Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

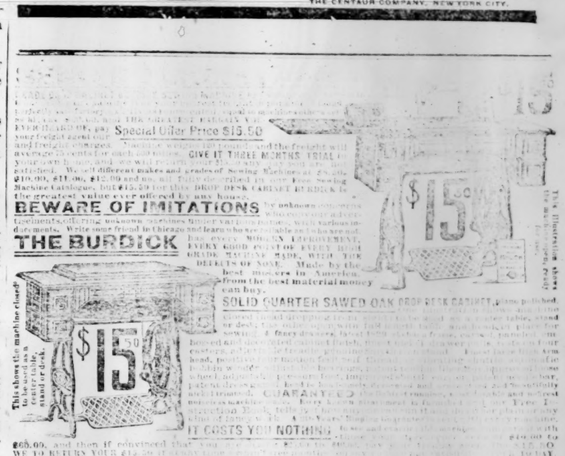
MELICK

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Special Offer Price $15.50

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and price ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in the price is only competitive. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

DON'T TRY TO MAKE MONEY BUT WATCH OTHERS DO IT, AND DREAM ABOUT IT YOURSELF

Have you $25 to invest? Will you invest it? If you have and will write us for full particulars. Fortunes are made from small capital in speculation in stocks and grain. Now is the time to make money. Write us for particulars or for any information on the market. Reference furnished. Address SOUTHERN INVESTMENT CO. Marine Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

Parties answering this advertisement but will please mention the CAR.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

150 POUND WATERMELON

Think of Such Prizes as

$210.00 IN CASH PRIZES for the largest melons grown in 1900 from Girardeau's seed.

Other Big Cash Prizes Also.

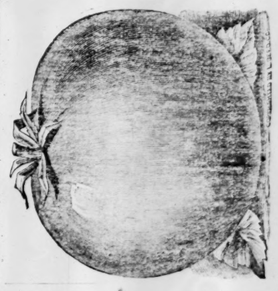
Send for Catalogue giving full information to

W. M. GIRARDEAU, MONTICELLO, FLA.

POSITIONS SECURED. May deposit money for tuition in bank till position is secured, or will accept notes. Cheap board. Car fare paid. No vacation. Enter any time. Open for both sexes. Catalogue free. Write to-day.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges, Nashville, Tenn. Galveston, Tex. Savannah, Ga. Texarkana, Tex.

Indorsed by merchants and bankers. By far best patronized business colleges in South. Three months' bookkeeping with us equals six by the old plan. All commercial branches taught. For circulars explaining "Home Study Course," address "Department A," For college catalogue, address "Department



NEW TOMATO FOR 1900 LIVINGSTON'S MAGNUS.

This very distinct and most promising new variety, of the color of BEAUTY and ACME, is the latest adoption by Livingston to the tomato family. It is thicker, heavier and more solid than either of the above, making easily the handsomest sort in cultivation. The form is perfect, uniform large and attractive. Flesh very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its fruit clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. It is especially adapted for shipping and is remarkably fine for forcing indoors and out. Order at once. Per Pkt. 20c.; 3 pkts., 50c; 7 pkts. $1.00. Elegantly Illustrated Seed Annual Free with all orders. The LIVINGSTON SEED CO., Columbus, Ohio.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

One hundred valuable Town Lots for sale. These lots are desirably located in one of the best sections of Elizabeth City and can be had on easy terms. Apply to I. M. MEEKINS, Att'y, Room 5, Bradford Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Way to Beautify Home

Is to do as they all are doing. Ask your grocer, who knows all about it; has something for you in the way of a coupon book, which enables you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, all for 5c.

Dawson's Up-to-Date Fire System.

Dawson is now equipped with two steam fire engines, fourteen patent fire extinguishers, one hook-and-ladder truck, two hose carts and 6000 feet of hose, and has a paid fire department of twenty men. A working head of steam is kept on the engines at all times.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

More than 2,000,000 golf balls are used in the United States annually.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

The Christian Endeavor Society is represented in every country in the world.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c., 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Ninety thousand men in the British army have good conduct badges.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A Parsee priest of Zoroaster is preaching sun worship in Chicago.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by DR. KLINE'S Invigorating Tonic. Free $5 trial bottle for 2 wks' treatment. Dr. Kline Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

One hundred thousand tons of apples are raised on British soil yearly.

From Washington

How a Little Boy Was Saved.

Washington, D. C.—"When our boy was about 16 months old he broke out with a rash which was thought to be measles. In a few days he had a swelling on the left side of his neck and it was decided to be mumps. He was given medical attendance for about three weeks when the doctor said it was scrofula and ordered a salve. He wanted to lance the sore, but I would not let him and continued giving him medicine for about four months when the bunch broke in two places and became a running sore. Three doctors said it was scrofula and each ordered a blood medicine. A neighbor told me of a case somewhat like our baby's which was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give it to my boy and in a short while his health improved and his neck healed so nicely that I stopped giving him the medicine. The sore broke out again, however, whereupon I again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and its persistent use has accomplished a complete cure." MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K St., N. E.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

Brigands in the Caucasus.

The Russian Government has at last adopted what promises to be an effective measure for suppressing the lawless bands of robbers who have for years past held various districts of the Caucasus in a state of terror. Some two years ago the military authorities at Tiflis came to the succor of the people by distributing arms and ammunition among them; in many instances machine guns were furnished to the chiefs of mountain villages and isolated settlements in the plains. For a time the raiding banditti suffered severe losses, but by organizing regular pitched battles against the villagers and settlers they again got the upper hand. A body of 5500 military and mounted police, all picked men, has now been organized for the special purpose of exterminating the pest, which is particularly prevalent in the two governments of Kutais and Kars. No quarter will be shown to the brigands offering resistance, and those taken prisoner will be tried by court-martial and shot or hanged offhand.

Happy Women

who have been relieved of painful menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are constantly writing grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cured them. It always relieves painful periods and no woman who suffers should be without this knowledge.

Nearly all the ills of women result from some derangement of the female organism. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine makes women healthy; of this there is overwhelming proof.

Don't experiment. If you suffer get this medicine and get Mrs. Pinkham's free advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Starved on a Lonely Island.

The sloop Dawn has returned to Santa Barbara, Cal., from San Nicholas Island with a story of suffering and death from starvation. The boat went over to bring back three Chinamen, who had been on the island for six months gathering and curing abalones. Three months ago an unknown sloop from San Pedro called at the island. In the absence of the Chinamen, the visitors stole everything eatable in the camp and put out to sea. One of the Chinese died about a month ago and the other two, when the Dawn arrived, were too weak to move.

Boer-British War Notes.

The rainy season has begun in Natal.

General Roberts promised his men to lead them into Pretoria.

India's subscriptions to the war fund have reached the sum of $250,000.

The Boers are building new court houses in Pretoria, in spite of the present war.

Seven hundred and fifty men who were besieged in Ladysmith are writing histories of the siege.

Millions of tons of maize and clover are being sent to South Africa from the Argentine for the British cavalry.

Rhodes says the Boer force never exceeded 30,000, and was exaggerated to explain the British reverses.

For one of Lord Roberts' autograph letters and President Kruger's signature $25 has been offered in Scotland.

The War Office has bought a hospital at Sandgate, Kent, England, for wounded soldiers brought home in hospital ships.

Since the outbreak of the war in South Africa a marked decrease in the number of prisoners up for trial at the assizes has been noted in England.

At a mass meeting held in the Court House at Flemington, N. J., resolutions of sympathy for the Boers were passed and Great Britain's policy was denounced.

It is officially announced to-day that the British casualities at Dreifontein March 10 were sixty-two men killed and 321 wounded, including one Canadian wounded.

BOERS ARE AGAIN ACTIVE

Free Staters Seize a Farm Between Kimberley and Paardeberg.

GUARD ON DRAKENSBERG RANGE.

At a Meeting of the Afrikander Bond a Resolution Was Passed Favoring Boer Independence—The Rainy Season Has Begun in South Africa—Forward Movement of General Roberts Delayed

LONDON (By Cable).—A meeting of the Bond was held at Paarl and was attended by several members of the Cape Assembly. It passed resolutions regretting that the Cape Government was not consulted before the war, and declaring that any settlement which did not respect the independence of the republics would be detrimental to the highest interests of the British Empire. Mr. Hargrove, the chief speaker, prophesied another war within six years unless independence was granted, and Assemblyman Marais characterized the war as a continuation of the Jameson raid.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Kimberley says:

"Four hundred Free Staters have taken possession of the road between Kimberley and Paardeberg. They have seized a farm near Pandamsfontein, where a number of army horses had been sent to rest and graze. It is rumored that their object is to raid the railway by way of Jacobsdal."

According to a dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, a small British force commanded by Colonel Pilcher entered Ladybrand after driving in the Boer outposts. A considerable body of Boers then attacked the British, who retired after capturing the Landdrost. The British had three men wounded and the Boers had eight men wounded.

It is understood that the Boers are trying to check the British while their convoy of wagons pushes on to Seneka.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith says:

"There are about 20,000 Boers guard ing the nine passes over the Drakensberg Range. They are led by Commandant De Beer, of Harrismith, and consist of Free Staters.

"It is reported that the Boers have moved their big guns from Biggarsberg, as it is not intended to make a stand there."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says:

"It is improbable that the advance from Bloemfontein will be made for another month. General Clements is moving to Bloemfontein in four columns. When Lord Roberts begins the march northward General Gatacre will be left in charge of Bloemfontein.

"The Colonial Government has ordered the Cape Volunteers to withdraw south of the Orange River for fear of accentuating racial feeling."

Advices from Cape Town says: "Rains are general throughout South Africa, and rivers which have been dry for years are being flooded. Many camps are transformed into swamps. This will still more militate against a British advance."

The War Office has issued another table of British losses, showing an aggregate of 6,652, which does not include 4004 who have been invalided home.

Troops Amuse Themselves.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mafeking describes the humorous side of the siege. It appears that the colonials set up bottles, inviting the Boers to shoot at them, and then chaff the enemy when the shots go wide. Another trick of the colonials is by persistent concertina playing to lure the Boers, excited by curiosity, to raise their heads from the trenches, when they are promptly sniped.

Brave Sortie From Mafeking.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch from Mafeking says: "All well. Our patrols are active. We rushed one of the Boer intrenchments and effectively fusilladed another. We captured twenty-six head of cattle and killed twelve Boers. Our loss was two killed and three wounded."

Colonies Against Boer Independence.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Cable).—The Australian Premiers have joined in a cablegram to Mr. Chamberlain declaring that it is undesirable to conclude peace in South Africa except on terms guaranteeing the absolute supremacy of British rule.

OTIS'S COMMAND DIVIDED.

Four Military Departments Created in the Philippines to Lessen His Labors.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Root has taken a step long contemplated in the administration of the Philippines by directing the creation of an entirely new military division to be known as the "Division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine archipelago. The division to turn is to be divided into four military departments, as follows:

The Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by General MacArthur; the Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by General Bates; the Department of the Visayas, commanded by General Hughes, and the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, commanded by General Cobbe.

Major-General Otis will retain the supreme command over these departments as division commander, occupying toward them a position corresponding closely to that held by General Miles toward the military departments in the United States.

CLAIM SHAW CONFESSED.

Testimony Adduced at the Trial of Reporters in Camden, N. J.

HE MADE AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Eva Wood, Ell Shaw's Former Sweetheart, Testified That He Confessed Having Murdered His Mother and Grandmother—A Detective and a Policeman Supported Her Story.

CAMDEN, N. J. (Special).—Sensational testimony was adduced at the trial of William H. Hay and Howard K. Sloan, formerly reporters for a Philadelphia newspaper, on the charge of conspiring to injure the reputation of Eugene J. Darnell, of this city. The defendants caused to be published a confession alleged to have been made to them by Ell Shaw, of Camden, in which he admitted killing his mother and grandmother. Shaw had been tried twice and acquitted of the charge. The alleged confession implicated Darnell as an accessory after the fact. He was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Sloan, but proved an alibi and was released. Shaw repudiated the story and Darnell caused the arrest of the reporters on the charge of conspiracy.

Miss Eva Wood, the former Camden schoolteacher to whom Shaw was engaged to be married, and who was with him in Philadelphia at the home of a friend on the night that the story of the confession was printed, testified that he had admitted to her on the morning the paper appeared that he had told the reporters what was written, but that he did not think they would publish it.

She said that early in the morning she saw Shaw with a paper and he read to her the story and asked what she thought of it and she testified that she then appealed to him for her sake if not for his own that he return to Camden and deny the statement made. She said that Shaw admitted to her that "every statement made was true."

Charles A. D. Miller, who says he is a detective, and who at the time the murders occurred was a saloonkeeper, also testified that Shaw had confessed to him that he murdered the woman. He admitted that Shaw owed him $35, and that it was during a dispute over the nonpayment of this sum that he accused Shaw of the crimes and that the admission was made. He recited that in Court a circumstantial conjecture as to how Shaw committed the crimes as he had pictured it to Shaw.

"You killed your mother first," he testified he said, "then you choked your grandmother in the entryway. She staggered through the door, crossed over to the bed, clutched the footboard and reeled over to a chair by the window in which she fell, and died."

To this accusation witness said Shaw replied: "That is true; who told you?"

A Camden policeman, James Hartman, testified that he was present, but not visible to Shaw in the business place of Miller, when the above accusation and confession were made.

Shaw was called in rebuttal. He admitted being in Miller's place. When asked if he had made the statement credited to him he replied:

"Not to my knowledge."

This reply caused a stir in the courtroom, for it was not a flat denial. Shaw then denied in detail the testimony given by Miss Wood.

The testimony of the four witnesses was listened to with great attention by the crowd in the courtroom. When the case was closed former Judge Carrow, associated with the prosecutor, started to sum up. He scored Miss Wood in a bitter manner, and declared that when Shaw tired of her she became embittered against him and gave the testimony she did out of a spirit of revenge.

While Judge Carrow was speaking the Court took a recess, and just after Judge Armstrong left the bench Miss Wood rose up to former Judge Carrow and denounced him as being "no man" to speak of her as he had. Judge Carrow told her to go away. She raised her hand and tried to slap him in the face, but was prevented by the other lawyers.

VIEW OF BLOEMFONTEIN, CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

DEVELOPMENT IN KENTUCKY CASE.

Powers Held For Grand Jury and Other Defendants Waive Examination.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—The fourth day of the trial of Caleb Powers, the Republican Secretary of State, began with the courtroom cleared of all persons except the attorneys, newspaper representatives and officers of the court.

Colonel Campbell said the commonwealth denied Governor Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time it was granted. Former Governor Brown then moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence. The motion was overruled. Bail was asked for. Judge Moore said:

"It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Governor Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order the prisoner be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury, that the case may be further investigated."

Culton's counsel announced that his client would waive his examinating trial, and by agreement with the attorneys, Culton will remain at home with his sick wife, under private guard.

In the case of Captain John Davis, the defence stated that the defendant would waive examination, and that an agreement had been entered into that bail should be fixed for Davis at $5000. The Court then entered an order admitting Davis to bail.

The Parcels Post Treaty With Nicaragua.

Louis F. Corea, Minister from Nicaragua and Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, at Washington, signed the parcels post convention, into which this country and Nicaragua entered several months ago. The conditions are the same as those of the German treaty.

Russian Squadron in Korea.

A Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo, Korea. It is believed this presages a demand for a concession of land at Masanpho, a small harbor twenty miles south of Chemulpo, and is arousing uneasy comments in Japan.

The Labor World.

The 500 employes of the Warrenville, S. C., cotton mill are on a strike for higher wages.

The strike of the coal miners in Bohemia and Silesia, Austria, has collapsed owing to the lack of funds.

Twenty-five girls employed in the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., are on a strike.

The hardest-worked persons in Bavaria are the waiter-girls. They are busy fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and never get a day off.

The organized light-work coopers of New York City have made a general demand for a nine-hour work day, to go into effect on May 1.

The National Tube Company has increased by ten per cent. the wages of the 20,000 men in its fifteen factories.

Stove moulders have been given a fifteen per cent. wage advance by the Stove Founders' National Association meeting at Atlanta, Ga.

The union label of the United Garment Workers is now issued to thirty-eight clothing manufacturers in the United States and Canada.

The strike of cigarmakers in New York City is complicated by a decision of some of the largest concerns to operate their factories on half time only.

Two hundred thousand natives of China, Japan, Russia and Siberia, are now employed in supplying material for the bridges required on the Eastern Railway in China.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14	**BUTTER.**		
Creamery—West. extras...	—	@	25
Firsts	24	@	24½
Thirds to seconds	21	@	23½
State—Thirds to firsts	21	@	24½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	24
Imitation Creamery	18½	@	22½
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	19
Low grades	18	@	18½
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	13	@	13¾
Small	13¾	@	13½
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	10
Full skims	4	@	4½
	EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	13½
State and Penn	12½	@	13
Western—Choice	12½	@	12½
Southern	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	22	@	25
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	60	@	65
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 15	@	2 17½
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 15
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 17½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 10	@	2 12½
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, 1899	2 27½	@	2 30
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	1 17½	@	1 20
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	12 00
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roosters, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	20	@	30
Chickens, State & Penn ₱ lb	10	@	11
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	12	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Ducks, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 75
	HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	80	@	82½
Clover	75	@	77½
Straw—Long rye	67½	@	75
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 75
Western, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 62
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 12
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	75	@	2 00
String beans, ₱ crate	1 50	@	5 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 50
Beets, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ box	3 00	@	7 00
Celery, ₱ doz	25	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	10	@	20
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Lettuce, ₱ basket	2 00	@	5 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 90
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	79
No. 2 Red	—	@	79
Corn—No. 2	—	@	44½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	32
Track mixed	29	@	30
Rye—Western	62	@	62½
State	—	@	57
Lard—City	—	@	6.10
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	6	@	10
Country dressed	5½	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	5 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	7 00	@	7 60
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 30	@	5 50
Country dressed	5¾	@	7½
	TOBACCO.		

Western leaf is only moderately active, but enough business is passing to keep prices steady for all grades. Dealings included some stock for home, but were largest for export. Domestic cigar leaf is rather quiet, but prices remain steady for all desirable stock for prompt or near future delivery. Foreign leaf is moderately active and all but inferior stock remains quite steady in value.

MARKETING OLD POTATO STOCKS.

Dealers Are Preparing For the Bermuda Potato and Onion Season.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—In view of the approaching season for Bermuda potatoes and onions shippers in this and adjoining States are making an effort to market their stocks of old potatoes. Advices from South Jersey were to the effect that holders of the goods there are shipping heavily to the near-by markets, and it is expected that most of the large holdings will be well cleaned up by the time heavy receipts of the new crop from Bermuda reach this market.

From advices that have been received in the trade here the probabilities are that more of the Bermuda crop will be handled at auction than was the case last year. It is understood, however, that the commission dealers in Bermuda potatoes will, in most cases, continue as heretofore.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES.

Rise Following Reports of Quantity in Farmers' Hands Not Maintained.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The advance in wheat which followed statements of the quantity in farmers' hands has not been maintained, and the decline the past week has been 1⅝ cents, corn also yielding about half a cent.

Atlantic exports were 1,753,028 bushels for the week, and for three weeks only 4,762,482, against 8,730,374 last year. Receipts at Western points in three weeks have been 11,977,231, against 10,180,957 last year. Meanwhile Pacific exports are heavy, and in three weeks have been 3,183,523 bushels, against 1,656,377 last year.

The foreign demand for corn still lessens, though 2,942,717 bushels went abroad during the week, and in three weeks 8,439,819, against 10,303,485 last year.

A Combination of Tomato Growers.

The growers of corn and tomatoes in the lower end of York County, Penn., have combined in a movement for higher prices. As a result canners during the coming pack will be required to pay $7 per ton for tomatoes, and $7.50 for sweet corn.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 192 failures in the United States during the week, against 190 for the previous week. The Middle States had 53; New England, 41; Southern, 24; Western, 45; Northwestern, 9; Pacific, 15, and Territories, 5. Canada had 23, against 28 for the preceding week. About ninety per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5000 or less, and six per cent. had from $5000 to $20,000 capital

Scope of the Oyster Combination.

It is said that the oyster combination recently formed will control sixty per cent. of the oyster business in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The State of Trade.

Manufacturers of carpets, furniture and upholstery are quite busy.

On the Pacific Coast prospects for grain and hay are reported excellent.

The output of lumber for this season is Maine will amount to 550,000,000 feet.

It is estimated that this season's crop of California lemons will aggregate 4000 carloads.

Lake navigation will be late in opening but a very heavy volume of business is expected.

The demand for "greens" for whiting dressings are used largely now-a-days is a very important factor in creating trade for mayonnaise.

Regarding tomato ketsup, it is more than probable that the output this season will be larger than ever before.

Weather conditions have not been altogether satisfactory at lake cities, but wholesale business is classed as good.

Considering the heavy business previously done, the volume of dry goods trade at Chicago and St. Louis is regarded as satisfactory.

Philadelphia is sending daily to Cuba and Porto Rico large quantities of machinery for the manufacture of sugar and molasses.

Foreign demand seems likely to play a most important part in the iron and steel industries, judging from the reports of advancing foreign markets and of increasing inquiries upon American manufacturers.

A BANK LOSES $145,000.

The Merchants' National, of Rutland, Vt., Closes Its Doors.

CASHIER CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

The Capital of the Bank Was Only $100,000, and the Cashier's Peculations Lasted Six Years—He Was Arrested in Albany and Taken to Rutland to Face Charges of Embezzlement.

RUTLAND, Vt. (Special).—With its doors closed and its cashier, Charles W. Mussey, in jail after confessing a shortage of $145,000, the Merchants' National Bank of this city, formerly one of the strongest institutions in the State, was Monday on the verge of ruin. Unless the stockholders help to pay off $351,000 due its innocent depostors, it must go into insolvency.

Mussey confessed his guilt in the early hours of the morning to the entire Board of Directors. He came back from Albany at the earnest solicitation of a local detective, who traced him to the New York capital when he failed to appear before his employers late on Saturday.

He remained in close detention in the bank all day, practically under arrest in a civil suit brought by the bank for $50,000 but in the evening the United States authorities, after an examination into the bank's affairs, formally arrested him on a charge of embezzlement and lodged him in the County jail.

Coincident with Mussey's confession came the closing of the music store of H. A. McClure, Jr., the business of which, according to the confession of the cashier has been supported wholly or in part by the funds of the bank.

Mussey's story of his peculations from the bank have a most familiar sound, beginning as they did nearly six years ago with a comparatively small sum and gradually increasing until the amount was half as much again as the capital stock of the bank—$100,000.

When Mussey was called before the board and asked for the bank's assets he put on a bold face and offered to go across the street to the safe deposit for the securities. The directors waited an hour for him. The cashier went from the bank to his house, where he took a few hundred dollars and then left the city. The detectives caught him in Albany, and persuaded him to return without extradition papers.

Mussey's statement of the extent of his stealing was received with consternation. President A. J. Mead is a prominent business man, and also is the head of the State Trust Company, which happily is not affected. He admitted the stockholders might have to be assessed.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special).—Following is the synopsis of the report of the condition of the Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, Vt., made to the Controller of the Currency under the call of February 13 1900:

Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $8383; due to depositors, banks and bankers, $351,519; circulation, $21,870.

Resources—Loans and discounts, $361,363; other assets, including cash, $115,436

Assignees Asked For Keene (N.H.) Banks

KEENE, N. H. (Special).—The Bank Commissioners have petitioned for assignees for the Keene Guaranty Savings Bank and the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank Neither bank has received deposits of late owing to a belief that they had sustained losses through Western investments. The Keene Five Cents Savings Bank owes $1,449,058, and the Keene Guaranty Saving Bank owes $713,873.

RABBI I. M. WISE DEAD.

He Was the Pioneer of Reformed Judaism Here and Founded a College.

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Special).—Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise is dead. He had nearly reached his eighty-first birthday, and preparations were being made by the students of the college of which he was the founder and President to celebrate the event on April 3.

Rabbi Wise was the founder of the Hebrew Union College and from this institution ministers have been graduated who can now be found in every part of this country. For many years he was also at head of the Plum Street Temple.

He was born at Steingrab, western Bohemia, in 1819, and came to America in 1846. His first charge was at Albany, N. Y. Dr. Wise was the pioneer of reformed Judaism in America, having started it in 1833. He served for six years on the Cincinnati School Board and was for a number of years a trustee of Farmer's College, Cincinnati. He was an industrious writer on Jewish and polemical topics and for a number of years was well known as a lecturer

MOB FIRED ON SHERIFF.

Broke Into the Jail and Lynched a Negro For Assault at Belair, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md. (Special).—Lewis Harris, a negro, was lynched at Belair, Harford County. Harris was charged with having attempted an assault upon Miss Annie Mollwaine.

The lynching party, consisting of only about twenty men, all, however, well armed, rode into Belair about eleven o'clock and went straight to Sheriff Kinhart's house, demanding the keys of the jail, which adjoins his house in the rear. The Sheriff refused and the mob opened fire on him.

While part of the crowd kept up a fusillade at the Sheriff's house, the others battered in the jail with hammer and crowbar, and hurrying Harris down the road about three hundred yards hanged him. Two bystanders were shot in the shooting at the sheriff, but not seriously hurt.

CARAVANS OF FARMERS.

Kansans' Novel Method of Visiting Democratic Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special).—Farmers in Western Kansas are arranging a novel visit to the Democratic National Convention in July. They will form large delegations from counties, fit up old-fashioned covered wagons, and move in caravans across the State to Kansas City.

They will be able to get away from the farm the first week in July, and can take an outing in this way that will be without a parallel even in Kansas politics. They intend to spend the week in camp in the suburbs.

It is said that at least 600 wagons will come from the country near Wichita, and as many more are expected from other portions of the State.

$30,000,000 Gold Output in 1900.

In response to an inquiry made by Representatives Cushman and Tongue as to the probable gold product of Alaska and the Klondike during the present year, United States Treasurer Roberts at Washington said that it probably would reach $30,000,000, a material increase over last year.

Her Head Severed by a Train.

Annie Volande, a beautiful Swiss girl employed as a governess, quarreled with her sweetheart and placed her head on a railroad track near Paterson, N. J., calmly waiting until she was decapitated.

Famous Bank Thief Caught.

James Dunlap, locked up on suspicion of burglary in Chicago, went to that city soon after his release from the penitentiary in Charleston, Mass., where he had been serving a term for his participation in the Northampton Bank robbery, in which he and his confederates secured nearly $1,300,000. When arrested Dunlap had with him $128 and a satchel containing safe blowing tools. He will be prosecuted for having burglars' tools, if no actual robbery can be charged against him.

THE TRADE CHECK EVIL.

Suffering Workmen Appeal to Washington Authorities For Relief.

IT IS SPREADING EAST AND WES

The Trade Check, Used Originally in Lumber Camps, is Now Being Adopted by Business Men in All Parts of the Country—How Laboring People Are Affected by It—Bills in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secret Service Bureau is being bombarded daily with an ever-increasing fire of letters begging for official action to abate the trade-check evil, which is growing rapidly. The bureau is alarmed at the state of things revealed by these letters, but is powerless to remedy it.

The trade check system, which originated in the lumber and mining camps of the Northwest, is spreading southward and eastward, and has now got as far as Indiana, which is becoming honeycombed with trade-check communities. The victims of it are unable to find any way out except to appeal to the Treasury Department, and the morning mail is full of such appeals every day.

One case which is a fair sample of them all was revealed in a letter received by the Secret Service Bureau a few days ago. The writer was a woman. Her husband was sick, and she had no provisions in the house. For some reason she could not get them at the company's stores, and she could not buy trade checks which are not redeemable in money, and which would not pass anywhere except at the company stores. He had all his savings, enough to support them in comfort, in trade checks, and she could not buy a pound of flour.

These corporations issue trade checks to their employes instead of money. The trade checks are redeemable, not in money, but in goods, at the office of the company. The result of the system is that at the end of a man's employment he has no savings, nothing to show for his work but trade checks, and is penniless. If he refuses to take them and demands money he is discharged. He can sue, of course, but it is needless to say that that remedy is not often invoked.

The Secret Service people say that the trade check system, originally confined to lumber and mining camps, is spreading to all sorts of industries. In agricultural regions in the Northwest the country stores have adopted trade checks in dealing with the farmers of the surrounding country. It works well enough while the farmers confine themselves to exchanging checks for goods at the stores, but the checks look like money, and it is impossible to make the more ignorant farmers understand that they are not money. The result is that trade checks are exchanged with other money, and pass from hand to hand, and poor and ignorant people are continually finding themselves heavy losers.

Business men are also complaining to the Secret Service Bureau, declaring that in regions where the trade check has come into vogue it is impossible for any man to continue doing business in competition with the company stores.

Since the opening of Congress the Western delegations have been flooded with petitions for relief from this system. Minnesota is a hotbed of it, and Senator Nelson, of that State, has introduced a bill making it criminal to issue such checks. A similar bill has been introduced in the House.

MRS. PALMER SAILS FOR PARIS.

Goes to Attend to Her Duties as a Commissioner to the Exposition.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, who was appointed by President McKinley one of the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition, sailed for France to attend to

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

(She will look after the interests of American women during the Paris Exposition.)

the preliminary work of her position. Mrs. Palmer will look after the interests of American women who may attend the Exposition.

LIEUT. GILLMORE IN WASHINGTON.

He Calls on the President and Tells the Story of His Capture and Escape.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Lieutenant Commander J. C. Gillmore, U. S. N., whose captivity in the hands of the Filipinos made him an object of intense interest to the American people for eight months last year, arrived in Washington from San Francisco.

He was accompanied across the continent by Mrs. Gillmore, who went to San Francisco to meet him on his arrival there on the transport Solace. Immediately after reporting to the Bureau of Navigation Gillmore paid his respects to Secretary Long, who gave him a warm greeting. At the Secretary's suggestion Mr. Gillmore accompanied him to the White House. Most of the ten or fifteen minutes that Mr. Gillmore spent in the President's office was given up to a recital of the story of his capture and escape.

In Honor of General Guy V. Henry.

An order has just been issued by the War Department at Washington designating the military post at Cayey, Porto Rico, as Henry Barracks, in honor of the late Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, who was military Governor of Porto Rico from December 5, 1898, to May 8, 1899, and who died on October 9, 1899.

Vacancies in Lower Grades of the Army.

There are now so many vacancies in the lower grades of the United States Army that it will be impossible to fill them all without a large number of appointments from the ranks and civil life.

Death in a Trolley Wreck.

A trolley car leaving Bradford, Penn., for Olean burned out its motor on the steep grade above Red Rock, about five miles from Bradford. The brakes became useless and the car, rushing down grade at terrific speed, left the track, flying a hundred feet, completely wrecking itself. John Marsh, of Bradford, was killed, and seven others injured.

Don't thee wed for money, friend;
For money hath a sting;
Don't thee wed a pretty face;
'Tis but a foolish thing;
Don't thee wed for place nor fame;
'Twill disappoint thy hope;
But when thee marries, choose a girl
Who uses Ivory Soap.

IT FLOATS.

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The Most Ancient Machine Tool.

There can be very little doubt that the potter's wheel, or potter's lathe, as it is also termed, represents to-day the most ancient form of machine tool known. Among the many sculptured records of the trades and occupations which so vividly represent the customs and habits of the ancient Egyptians, the potter and his wheel have been found frequently depicted, and it is curious to note that through the almost countless generations since that time this crude form of lathe has undergone no material modification. The primitive form was evidently a small round table, set on a pivot and free to revolve, being turned by hand at intervals; and to this device in the course of time such simple conveniences as a table to support it and a foot or a hand-power turning arrangement, displaced in recent years, in possibly a few isolated cases, by actual engine-power driving. In general use, however, the potter's wheel of the present time bears all the characteristics of the one which, 4000 years or more ago, served to turn out pottery attesting unsurpassable taste and skill.—Cassier's Magazine.

Napoleon at St. Helena.

His hair of a brown-black, thin on the forehead, cropped, but not thin in the neck, and rather a dirty look; light blue or gray eyes; a capacious forehead; high nose; short upper lip; good, white, even teeth, but small (he rarely showed them); round chin; the lower part of his face very full; pale complexion; particularly short neck. Otherwise his figure appeared well proportioned, but became too fat; a thick, short hand, with taper fingers and beautiful nails, and a well-shaped leg and foot. He was dressed in an old threadbare green coat, with green velvet collar and cuffs; silver buttons, with a beast engraven upon them; his habit dechasse, (it was buttoned close to the neck); a silver star of the Legion of Honor; white waistcoat and breeches; white